

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 37.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

C. Eby left for Minneapolis last Saturday night.

Ten room house to rent. Inquire of E. G. Squier. Aug. 16-44

P. P. Stokman, of South Superior, was in the city over Sunday.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Order your meat at the City Market of Hunter & Penning.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Good yoke of oxen for sale. Inquire of Stevens Lumber Co.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Mrs. A. D. Daniels entertained Miss Grace Knox, of Wausau this week.

A. McKenzie, the Eagle River candidate for Member of Assembly, was in the city yesterday.

Now is the time to buy storm sash and Lewis Hdw. Co. are at the bottom on prices. Give them a call.

Vote the straight Republican ticket. Every one one of the men are good and all believe in Republican principles.

Now is the time to order your fall and winter suits. Remember Beers has the finest assortment in the city to select from.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Langdon has a stock of confectionary which is as fine as any in the city, and of course, being at Langdon's, it is sold cheap.

Johnny Lewis was over to Phillips last week. He says that Phillips is building up in much better shape than it was before the fire.

Frank Cain will take care of the Court Clerk's office in good shape if he is elected and there is no good reason why he shouldn't win.

W. H. Canon, chief clerk of the land office, at Madison, who has been sent up here to brace up some of the weak kneed Democrats was in the city yesterday.

Small in size, great in results: De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill or constipation, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach. J. J. Reardon & Co.

Charlie Woodcock is a man anyone would trust with the county funds. He is asking for office for the first time, and is in every way worthy of the place he seeks.

Tom Lynch, our congressman, spoke at the Grand Opera house last evening. Lack of time prevents a review of his speech. Comment will be made next week.

Thirty Majestic steel ranges were sold by Lewis Hdw. Co. the past month and nothing but praise can be heard for them on all sides for their economy and quick work.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

Fred Langlois has taken the agency for a big cigar firm in Chicago and is selling a lot of goods in this section. He is getting up a number of new brands and is likely to do a good big business.

Miss Struckmeyer, of Ashland, will beat the Rapids House to-day, Oct. 18, with a fine line of art needle work and stamped goods. Stamping to order a specialty. Latest designs and prices reasonable. H.

Oneida county has never had a member of assembly and it is of great importance always to have that member. We have the opportunity this year, and C. C. Yawkey should go out of this county with a rousing majority.

Ben Smith is entitled to your vote for sheriff if you stop and think of it. Ben is a good citizen, an honest man and will discharge his duties faithfully. He has everything invested in Rhinelander and is a man who has never been an office seeker. He is a friend to everybody and has never done anyone dirt. Give Ben your vote.

Every mother should know that cramp can be prevented. The first symptom of true cramps is hoarseness. This is followed by a peculiar rough cough. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given freely as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the cough has developed it will prevent the attack. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale at Palace Drug Store.

Nothing much but politics this week. Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Langdon sells Q. P. Soap, the best family soap in the land.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Sheriff Mox Sells was down from Eagle River yesterday.

The best of cuts, and all kinds of fresh meat at City Market.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Voters will find something of interest on the fourth page of this issue.

Order your vegetables at Langdon's. Fresh every day and every thing in season.

Jas. A. Kirk and family of Chicago are spending the week with H. G. Hunter and wife.

Walt D. Johnson, head man at Spafford & Co's store, made a business trip down the line Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. McChesney, presiding elder of this circuit, was in the city this week, the guest of Rev. D. C. Savage.

Al Dunn and Will Rezin were out camping the first of the week. We did not learn how many deer they brought back.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

A little son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joslin Tuesday. He is a lively youngster and is running the household absolutely.

Greatly reduced prices are the order now at Clark & Lennon's on Gas Stoves and Refrigerators. Come and see what you can buy one for.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

Watches, jewelry, etc., bought and sold. Call on me when you wish to dispose or acquire anything in these lines. Money loaned. J. R. Binder.

J. H. Chandler and brother Will are camping and keeping their eyes peeled for the wily deer in the forests north of here, this week.

Langdon's grocery wagon is mighty busy these days delivering to every part of the city. Cheap prices and good goods are beginning to tell.

We have taken the manufacturers agency for dynamite and are in position to quote the lowest prices as we have it shipped us by the car load. LEWIS HDW. CO.

Fred Pickard has worked hard for everything he earned and there are enough of the men who have worked with him in this place to elect him Register of Deeds easily.

A satisfied customer is a permanent one. That is why we recommend De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, indigestion and biliousness. J. J. Reardon & Co.

A Photograph Social will be held at the Methodist church parlors on Wednesday night Oct. 25. Admission 15 cents. Refreshments served. Everybody cordially invited.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using De Witt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite little pill everywhere. J. J. Reardon & Co.

John H. Lewis, formerly of the Fuller House Barber Shop, has moved to the Globe Barber Shop on Stevens street, next to the New North office, where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and friends.

Miss Struckmeyer will give her first dancing lesson in this city Friday evening of this week. Children's class Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Admits Friday evening at 75c, at the Old Opera Hall. Terms payable in advance.

The Democratic candidates for county office hope to induce enough Republicans to vote for them to be elected. Why should they be permitted to hold the fat offices when they are working hard against the belief of the very men they are asking to vote for them.

The Rhinelander Iron Co. is manufacturing a new style electric dynamo which promises to be quite a factor in this section's market. The machine works as finely as any dynamo on the market and is sold at a reasonable price. They are making various sizes, up to one able to carry a hundred lights.

## STAND FOR THE TICKET.

THERE IS NO GOOD REASON FOR "SCRATCHING."

The Who's Ticket is a List of Capable and Good Men—We Should Stand By It From Top to Bottom.

The voters of Oneida county have the opportunity on the 6th of next month to show their disapproval of democratic rule, and there is no question but what they will speak for a return of good times in a manner not to be misinterpreted. There are several good reasons for voting the straight Republican ticket this time and none against it. The state ticket is made up of good men, with the ability and character to give us a wise and prosperous administration of state affairs.

The candidate for congress, Alexander Stewart, is a Wisconsin valley man who knows every need of the district and who will vote against any further damaging of this district's enterprises and ruination of this district's labor by attacks on the protective system. He will be for the interests of his own district and not what the south wants.

Oneida county has never had an assemblyman and it is the most important county of the district. C. C. Yawkey is an Oneida county man, a Republican and as such he stands for the best interests of both labor and enterprise.

The county ticket is of good competent men. Everyone of them is a laboring man and not a chronic office seeker can be found in the list.

Ben Smith is an honest and worthy man. He will make a good sheriff, and his election by a good majority is assured.

Will Ogden is as well fitted for county clerk as any man in the state. He is a good citizen of the county and is a friend of all classes.

Charlie Woodcock has always been a hardworking fellow in the woods and on the river. He is honest and upright in all his dealings and the people can safely trust the county funds in his hands.

F. M. Mason, the candidate for superintendent of schools, was educated at West Point. When within a few months of graduating time he was detailed to service in the army, where he stayed till the close of the war. He is a well read, well posted man, who has been superintendent of a county with ten times as many people as Oneida has.

Fred Pickard has lived in Rhinelander ever since the city began its life. He has never asked for the votes of people before and he now seeks election to the office of Register of Deeds. Fred is an accurate, careful man, and thoroughly capable of doing the work well.

Levi J. Billings, candidate for District Attorney, is an attorney of ability and a citizen who has the respect of all. He was a loyal soldier and is a trustworthy man always. He held the office of District Attorney in this county four years and during that time he did the people of this county service which will always be remembered. It was L. J. Billings who carried the inspection cases to the supreme court and won them, thereby forcing the tax delinquents to pay in full. It was L. J. Billings who successfully fought all the big tax cases which arose during this county's first few years of life and when District Attorney he saved this county his salary many times over.

David H. Vaughn, candidate for county surveyor, is a man who has the ability and training to look after the duties of the office well. Though not often called upon, the surveyor should be a competent person and one who can be found always ready. Mr. Vaughn has done work in the Republican harness for years. He was one of the leading Republicans in Portage county before moving up here. As the vote for that office always goes in party lines, Mr. Vaughn is sure of election.

Geo. C. Pingry, candidate for Coroner, is a worthy citizen of Rhinelander, who will look after the office after next January 1, to the interests of the taxpayers. A man who will attend to the duties should be chosen and Mr. Pingry is the man. He is sure of election.

Frank Cain, candidate for Court Clerk, is well known throughout the county. He is a hardworking, industrious man, thoroughly equipped for the duties of the office and he is deserving of your vote.

The Democratic candidates are making no secret of the fact that they realize that the county is going Republican. They only hope to secure

enough Republican votes to put with their own party's and secure an election. They are no better men for the place than the Republicans. In fact, in a majority of cases, they are not nearly so deserving. Why should Republicans desert the man on their ticket to help out someone who is constantly working to defeat every Republican from Governor down. Vote the ticket straight. There is nothing to be gained by scratching and everything to be gained by giving the party which is for anything but our interests, a good, sound drubbing clear through.

Register next Tuesday or you can't vote.

A Republican meeting will be held at Tomahawk Lake this evening.

A. D. Conover and wife, of Madison, have been visiting friends here this week.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

Charley Brown has lost his prestige as a navigator. In company with several who put great faith in Charley's ability to always locate himself when on the wild waves of the windy Wisconsin, he undertook to run Hat Rapids. He hasn't used any of the ammunition or lunch that he took with him in the boat, and he finally came ashore a wet but wiser navigator.

John F. Miles, populist candidate for congress, was in the city Monday and in the evening he spoke at the Grand Opera house. His remarks were listened to by a goodly number and they were the same as the Populist stock arguments. "Everything is wrong and no one gets his rights." Mr. Miles is a pleasant gentleman to meet and he says he expects to receive several thousand votes in this district.

Will Ogden asks the voters to elect him county clerk, and in so doing he is asking his first favor of the people which have received many at his hands. Everyone admits that a paper which is loyal to its town and country does it a great deal of good. We believe it not egotistical to say that The New North has done Rhinelander and Oneida county a good many good turns, and the people have the opportunity to repay them by voting for W. C. Ogden for county clerk.

The towns of this county up the Northwestern have had numerous and interesting visits from candidates this week. The Democrats are holding no meetings about the county this year. They apparently don't care to talk democracy quite so badly as they did two years ago. The Republicans hold meetings everywhere, and in every part of the county they are large and enthusiastic. The county is going Republican by a big majority and no one knows it better than the men running on the Democratic county ticket. That's why they are so tame on their politics and so fierce after office. The only hope they have is to get Republicans enough to vote for them to bring them with their own party, up even.

The Mead murder case will probably have another hearing at Waupaca, circuit court having convened with Judge Webb presiding. An order was signed by the Judge releasing Richard Lea and Frank Stont from the bond of William Hanscomb. During the Mead murder trial Hanscomb gave testimony directly contrary to that he had promised District Attorney Goldberg he would give. After the trial Goldberg had Hanscomb arrested on a charge of perjury. Lea and Stont were on his bond. At the time the cases against the alleged accessories were nolleed it was understood that the case against Hanscomb would be nolleed also, but Goldberg refused to do so. At the last term of court Hanscomb was not at Waupaca and the bond was declared forfeited. Subsequently Judge Webb granted a stay of proceedings, providing that Lea and Stont would procure Hanscomb at the present term of court at their own expense. This they have done, being obliged to have a special district attorney appointed. Goldberg refusing to act in order to get a reputation from Gov. Peck on the governor of Washington, where Hanscomb was. His trial will be begun as soon as the witnesses can be secured.

## BIG POLITICAL RALLIES

THE REPUBLICANS ARE WIDE AWAKE THIS YEAR.

Rankin is a Hatter—Markstrom Speaks to Scandinavians—The Big Blow Out To-Morrow Night.

On Friday evening (to-morrow night) Hon. Horace A. Taylor, of Madison, will speak in the Grand Opera House on the political issues of the day. Mr. Taylor is one of the ablest men in the northwest and has been a whetstone for the Republican party for twenty years. He is an interesting and convincing talker, and to hear him you should go early, as there is no doubt but what the Opera House will be crowded. A parade of Republican clubs will precede the speaking, weather permitting, and the intention is to make it a genuine old-fashioned blow-out. Get through with your business early, and be ready to take part, beginning at 7 o'clock. The column forms in front of the court house.

Mr. H. S. Markstrom, of Bessemer, Mich., spoke to an audience of upwards of two hundred Scandinavians in the New Grand Opera House last Monday evening. The meeting was preceded by a parade from the North side to the hall. In the parade were a number of transparencies such as "Our Votes Go for Upland, Stewart and Protection," "Well Bury Tom Lynch and His Free Trade Party," etc. The speech of Mr. Markstrom was delivered in the Swedish language and for an hour and a half he talked to an enthusiastic and appreciative audience. The Scandinavians arranged and conducted the meeting themselves, and it was highly to their credit.

The opening of the Republican campaign last Thursday evening was a great success. The Grand Opera House was crowded to the very doors. The intensity of the train, which brought Mr. Rankin, made it disagreeable for all, but the speech, though long a coming, was a vigorous and warmly received one. Mr. Rankin is a speaker of exceptional ability and a man who has had practical experience, both as a laboring man and an employer of men. Many points relative to the interests of the American laboring men were brought out and clearly explained. He was frequently applauded and the longer the address lasted the more enthusiastic his hearers became. In his opening remarks the speaker invited criticism and said that at any time anyone doubted the truth of his statements he wanted them to speak out and ask him questions and he would willingly answer and explain them. He said he was not an office seeker nor an office holder and never had been. He said he had been speaking in the interests of the Republican party for the last fifteen years and he had come here to give expression to what he knew to be true of the political situation. He said the great overshadowing question in this campaign was the question of the tariff. He believed that many of the people who voted the Democratic or Populist tickets were honest and conscientious in doing so, but the tariff and financial questions were complicated ones and they voted under mistaken views and impressions. In speaking of the early history of the tariff he said there had been no lines drawn on the tariff question prior to 1820. John C. Calhoun introduced in 1820 the very tariff that we are fighting over today. The attack on the tariff originated with the southern Democracy. They could see in the future that the developments of the north, the building up of large manufacturing industries, would cripple their interests. They could look ahead and see that the President of the United States was coming from the north. They knew that these changes would not protect the interests of the south to the detriment of interests in other parts of the country, and they instituted a fight on the tariff. The attack on the tariff today was made by the Democratic party of the south. Mr. Wilson, the father of the famous Wilson bill, says about thirty years ago we began to shut ourselves in from other nations of the world and yet during that time under a protective tariff our commercial interests with foreign countries have increased to the largest in the world and we are today the most independent and self-sustaining nation on the face of the globe. When Benjamin Harrison was defeated for President two years ago this government turned over to

Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party \$122,000,000, besides paying \$200,000,000 on the national debt. Where did our prosperity come from? Do all these signs look as if we had been hounded in from the other nations of the world for the past thirty years? Two years ago the Democrats promised us good times. Have we had them? No, sir! Disaster and ruin have come over us and everyone says we have had hard times. Then the first thing to do under this condition is to change it back into the hands of the Republican party and this will be done on the 6th of November. The speaker devoted some time to the tariff question as the passage of the Wilson bill affects the interests of Wisconsin, and particularly this section of the state. He told how our free trade representative, Congressman Lynch, two years ago represented good times to the voters of the Ninth Congressional district and went to Washington and voted to put lumber and iron on the free list. Rankin gave Lynch a severe but deserved scolding and his reference to our Representative as "Peanut Tom" was received with shouts, so apt was the remark following his explanation of Lynch's record. The speech was a clincher for facts and a bad one to try to disprove.

Register Tuesday in the ward where you vote.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite City hotel. JH4

The young people of the Baptist church will give a peanut social Saturday evening, Oct. 27.

Someone wants to see you at the court house grounds to-morrow night at seven o'clock.

Chas. Rutherford was summoned to Waupaca on Monday to attend the funeral of his brother Harry.

Turn out in the procession to-morrow night if you believe in good times and a return to Republican rule.

Thick's cheating for the least money at Lewis Hdw. Co., and don't forget to get their prices before buying anything in their line.

Most people can not afford to experiment. They want immediate relief. That's why they use One Minute Cough Cure. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

Geo. Gibson, who is putting in 1,000,000 feet of logs for G. E. Wood at his camp in the town of Woodboro, was in the city on business today. Geo. is a lumberer. He put in a camp of seven buildings, graded two miles of road and had everything in first-class working order in four days. This is something of a record.

A fifty-five foot tower has been built on the Central Hose House that will accommodate 700 feet of hose. It will be used for the purpose of draining and drying hose after use at a fire. It is a great improvement over the old method of hanging and spreading over the roof, and the new tower will preserve the hose much longer.

Logging Outfit For Sale.

AT STELLA, ONEIDA CO., WIS., consisting of 18 horses, 19 heavy logging sledges, heavy horse and cattle, harness, chains, etc. All in fine condition. To a responsible party the terms may in part be approved paper. S. S. S. & A. H. S. S. STELLA, Oct. 20, '94. 025-Sweden

A Unique Social.

The Ladies of St. Augustine's Guild gave a novel and entertaining social at the residence of Mrs. C. S. McIntosh last Tuesday evening. The following invitations were sent out:

"The Episcopal Ladies, with greetings most hearty, feel sure you will come to your own birthday party."

At Stella's home, 254 is the date. And the time and the place for the grand birthday fest.

Readings and shadow pictures added to the pleasure of the guests, a birthday table was spread, and all served with refreshments. The ladies cleared nearly fifty dollars for the social. A neat "regret" was sent by one of our well known citizens as follows:

"Such birthday dinners are so rare, I wish I could go to be there. But long I've planned to be away from this very special day. This time I've got the words to count. And see the will that is their power. Don't speak of them and business. To them to all in party dress. I agree to make a mark, but still 'Till next year I'll be the best. At Stella's house I'll be there. Mr. Rankin's after a while. The day on which I make my call only needs to be after the ball. But I can't wait until a party. My wish is to be there."

# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

GREAT BRITAIN in war can turn out thirty-eight little ships. This Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coast, with one left at home for English defense. Against this force the United States could rally six little ships.

It is estimated by the Railway Age that the track-laying in the United States for the year 1914 will amount to not more than 1,500 miles, which will be the lowest figure shown for any year since 1875. For the first nine months of the year the track-laying was but 1,100 miles.

DURING the past year 41,330 applications were made for patents, and 21,701 were granted. Of these 1,000 were for boots and shoes, 1,500 for carriages and wagons, 1,000 for harvesters' implements, 1,000 for lamps and gas fittings, 1,000 for railway cars, and 1,000 for packing and storing vessels.

A PECULIARITY of the blind is that there is seldom one of them who smokes. Soldiers and sailors accustomed to smoking, and who have lost their sight in action, continue to smoke for a short while, but soon give up the habit. They say it gives them no pleasure when they can not see the smoke.

SINCE the death of Holmes there are only four surviving members of the class of 1859 of Harvard, namely: Dr. Edward L. Cunningham, of Newport, R. I.; Rev. Samuel May, (the class secretary), of Leicester, Rev. Samuel F. Smith, of Newton, the author of "America," and Charles S. Storrow, of Boston.

THE treasury department has decided that the same duty shall be paid on artificial teeth as on other manufactures containing similar materials. For instance, if made of porcelain, then teeth are dutiable at the same rate as cups, saucers and plates made of the same material. If of ivory, the duty is the same as that imposed upon billiard balls.

DETROIT, Mich., has within its limits what is believed to be the largest representative of the horse family now in existence. The animal is a Percheron-Norman, and was imported from France before he had attained his full growth. As he stands to-day he is strong twenty-one hands high (eighty-four inches) in height and weighs 2,500 pounds.

PAPER making has progressed so far that a good imitation of linen writing paper is manufactured wholly from wood pulp, while a great deal of so-called linen paper is made from cotton rags. True linen paper of American manufacture is now often as good as the best of the imported. The refuse from the best paper mills goes to those of the next grade below.

THE great tower on the new Philadelphia city hall has reached an altitude of 400 feet, a height unsurpassed by any structure in this country except the Washington monument. About thirty feet of iron framework must yet be added before the iron apex can be reached, and then the cap upon which the great bronze statue of William Penn will rest must be put in place.

It is an interesting coincidence that the business collapse of the University Press at Cambridge should occur so close to the death of Oliver Wendell Holmes. This ancient printing house published the last works of Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, Thoreau, Whittier, Lowell and Holmes, and with the death of the last of these great ones comes the suspension of its own work.

MUCH of the pretended olive oil imported into this country is made up in large parts of peanut oil, pressed from African and Indian peanuts. Peanut oil is not only very good to eat as a salad oil, but is an excellent base for fine soups and valuable for illuminating purposes. It is not produced in large quantities in the United States, though the peanut crop is an important one in parts of the south.

THERE was a curious spectacle at a school election in Westchester county, N. Y., the other day, when a score of Italian women, most of them with a babe in one arm and a ticket in the unoccupied hand, marched to the polls and voted. An incident of the same election was the successful challenging of a minister's wife on the ground that she was childless and paid no rent. She and her husband occupy a parsonage provided by the congregation.

A CINCINNATI restaurateur is just now convalescing from a seven weeks' siege from typhoid fever. He had advertised in his restaurant, warranted to extract from potable water the smallest symptoms of a typhoid fever germ. Bacteria 1,100 of an inch in diameter could no more be found in the water he furnished his patrons than could a whale. So confident was he in the quality of the liquid that he drank it himself, and then—he sent for a physician.

SINCE writers on hygiene have convinced the intelligent readers of this country that nuts have a much higher value, when their nutritive qualities are considered, than have the apple, peach and pear, and the attention of agricultural authorities has been drawn to the subject, it has been found that America's demand for nuts is largely supplied by foreign growers, that the great bulk of nuts consumed here are imported, when nearly every variety could be grown with profit by the American farmer. Nuts are much more easily handled than fruit and not as perishable.

# RIOTERS SLAIN.

Result of an Attempted Lynching in an Ohio Town.

An Attack on the Courthouse Repelled by State Troops. Who Were the Mob. Killing Three and Wounding Twelve.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Three men were killed and almost a dozen injured, some fatally, by the militia here Wednesday evening in the endeavor to keep mobs from lynching William Dolby, colored.

Dolby was brought here on Tuesday, and Tuesday night the first mob rumors took shape. The local militia was ordered out, and later two companies from Columbus reached here. Much indignation was manifested at the action of the officials in thus putting a bar between the mob and their prey, and on all sides denunciations were frequent.

Struck Down by a Soldier. The sheriff and his deputies had hardly emerged from the jail door when the acknowledged leader of the crowd, Henry Kirk, who married Mrs. Boyd's sister, rushed toward the trembling wretch, protected by the sworn officers of the law, and breaking the thin ranks of the stalwart guard seized the culprit with a hand of iron. Quick as a flash the musket of a soldier was swung with great force and Mr. Kirk was dealt a blow in the face. The angry crowd rushed madly forward and in the rush swept one gallant boy around the corner and away from his company but he quickly returned to his post.

Warned the Mob. Col. Coit, commanding the troops, stopped on the steps of the courthouse to warn the excited people to disperse, and after his earnest warning had fallen on deaf ears, he shouted: "Load," and there was a uniform clicking of hammers and every soldier prepared his piece for trouble, if trouble must come. The startled crowd fell back a few steps and several of the more timid rushed for the corners, but they rallied almost immediately and closed in, but the soldiers held them back.

Col. Coit at this juncture telephoned the adjutant general at Columbus for 200 additional troops. "If you want me to bring the man to Columbus," said Col. Coit, with characteristic emphasis, "I will do it, but it will cost blood." Col. Coit then made a speech to the crowd.

"It looks very much," said he, "as if you intend to make an attack on the legal authorities. There will be trouble if you do. I call on law-abiding citizens to disperse and go to their homes."

Attacked the Courthouse. This was received as other warnings had been. The prisoner had been taken to a back room in the sheriff's office on the third floor. At 6:10 the crowd, largely augmented, surrounded the building and with huge improvised battering rams battered the doors in rapid succession. The troops were hastened together in the courthouse at all entrances. The doors were barricaded from within and furniture piled against them. The soldiers stood with pieces cocked and bayonets fixed and waited till the doors would yield. Huge stones were thrown against the doors and the noise was deafening. All the time loud and angry yells came from the crowd. Col. Coit went into the crowd and said: "If any man of you hit one of my men I will direct him to aim directly at that man's heart."

Fired on the Mob. At 7:35 the south doors were broken and immediately there was a deafening and continuous volley from two scores of muskets. A pandemonium of yells and curses and a dense smoke filled the corridors. The law had been vindicated at frightful cost, for this was the list of dead and of wounded:

KILLED.—James J. Kelly, aged 35; Smith Welch, aged 19; and Mack Johnson, of Williamsburg, Commonwealth.

WOUNDED.—Hugh Ammerman, shot through the hip, dangerous; F. L. Nierhouse, shot through both thighs, one foot almost severed, sore amputated; Rial Parrott, shot in foot; John McCreary, shot in leg; John Horn, shot in foot; Emmet Ellis, thumb shot off; George Keating, 14 years old, shot in both legs and arm; William Sams, fatally shot through the breast; Frank Smith, flesh wound in face; Bert Witt, shot in arm; William Leary, shot in abdomen; Ellis Webster, shot in foot.

The Mob Retreats. Peace was enforced by this flow of blood, the crowd drawing back and a dead silence followed the order to cease firing. There was a long and ominous silence, and it was reported that the men had visited all the stores in search of dynamite, and failing to secure it had gone to a powder mill, 2 miles away. Col. Coit stationed his men outside the building, guarding the approaches, for the courtyard was cleared and only from across the streets came the execrations of the rioters.

Says the Mob Fired First. Col. A. R. Coit, in command of the militia, made the following statement: "The militia was placed on guard at the entrance of the courthouse to keep out the mob. They were instructed to fire if it should become necessary to do so in repelling the attack on the doors. This order was not given until the sheriff, myself, Maj. Sparks and others in authority had repeatedly warned the people of the danger and we pleaded with them to desist. We told them we had been called here to enforce the law and preserve order and that we must do so at all costs. The mob paid no attention to this, but continued their attack with renewed vigor. Finally the mob broke in the doors with a battering ram and fired one shot into the militia. This was the first shot fired. The militia returned the fire and repulsed the mob with the result you already know."

Columbus, O., Oct. 19.—Dolby, the assassin of Mrs. Mary C. Boyd, was successfully taken from the county jail at Washington Court House early Thursday morning and brought to the penitentiary under escort of four companies of the Fourteenth regiment.

William Sams and Hugh Ammerman, wounded in the riot, have since died. This increases the death list to five.

Margaret Murphy, aged 103, died in New York city.

# FROUDE IS DEAD.

Great Historian and Religious Writer Passes Away at London.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—James Anthony Froude, LL. D., the celebrated religious writer and historian, died at 6:20 a. m. Saturday, aged 70 years. (James Anthony Froude, LL. D., youngest son of the late venerable H. H. Froude, archbishop of Totnes, was born at Darlington, Devonshire, April 23, 1844, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel college, Oxford, where he was graduated in 1864. In 1865 he became a fellow of Exeter college. He was ordained a deacon in the Church of England in 1867. His theological writings were condemned by the university authorities and he accepted an appointment which he had received to a teachership in Tasmania.

It was in 1866 that he published the first two volumes of his "History of England From the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada." The twelfth and final volume appeared in 1879. In the autumn of 1872 Mr. Froude visited the United States and delivered a series of lectures on the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, taking the position that the Irish were themselves to blame for a large proportion of the difficulties in which their country has been involved. During the last year of his life, he devoted most of his time and attention to the writing of books, acting as the editor of several magazines. His health had been gradually failing and he had been unable to move about his house and garden no longer.

DISMISSED. Appeal of Col. Breckinridge Stricken from the Docket.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—On a motion by Mr. Calderon Carlisle, counsel for Madeline Pollard in the case of Pollard vs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the court of appeals for the District of Columbia ordered the appeal which had been asked for in this case stricken from the docket of the court, on the ground that it had not been entered within the statutory time. This ends the litigation as far as the courts of the district are concerned and leaves the plaintiff free to collect her judgment of \$15,000 and costs from Col. Breckinridge when and how she can.

FIRE AND FLOOD IN CHINA.

The Town of Chung Kiang and an Agricultural District Suffer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The mail from the Orient by the steamers City of Peking and Australia brings news of a disastrous fire during September at Chung Kiang, near Hong Kong. Over thirty people were burned to death, 2,000 houses destroyed, including two temples, and a total loss of 10,000,000 taels estimated.

Serious floods were reported in northeast China. A rich agricultural district, 150 miles long and 12 miles wide was submerged. Many women and children were drowned, and an enormous property loss suffered.

Shot at the Cashier.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—A clerk entered the Clinton place bank in Astor place Friday afternoon and demanded \$1,000 from Paying-Teller Hind. The teller told the man to wait. As Hind turned away the stranger fired a revolver at him and a bullet flew by Hind's head, burying itself in the adjoining woodwork. The man was seized and turned over to the police.

Sixth Alleged Wrecker Caught.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Manager Sutherland, of the Mooney & Boland detective agency, has received information of the arrest of Nathan G. Dixon at Albion, Mich. Dixon is accused of complicity in the wreck of a Grand Trunk passenger train at Battle Creek July 16, and is the sixth man arrested for that crime. He is a member of the American Railway union.

A Boy Hanged.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Oct. 20.—The first legal hanging that has been had in Iowa for eight years took place in the penitentiary at this place yesterday, when James O. Dooley, aged 16, suffered the death penalty for murdering his aunt and a 10-year-old cousin in Adams county on May 11, 1902.

Lynched by Masked Men.

MANHATTAN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Early Saturday morning forty masked men overpowered Jailer Spicer and took from a cell a negro named Williams, condemned for a criminal assault on an old lady named Nardette. Williams was taken to a bridge near town and hanged.

Twenty-Six Miners Taken Out Dead.

HIDA-PRATER, Oct. 22.—A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred Saturday in the Animo colliery. Twenty-six dead and forty-six wounded miners have already been brought to the mouth of the pit and it is feared that there are still other dead and wounded in the mine.

Another Train Held Up.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 20.—The westbound Texas & Pacific through train for California leaving here at 9:03 a. m., was robbed about noon yesterday 70 miles west of here, near Gordon. The robbers secured about \$20,000 from the Pacific Express company.

Fifteen Horses Burned.

MONTICELLO, Ia., Oct. 19.—Fire which started in Miller Bros.' livery stable burned fifteen high-bred horses, destroyed half a dozen residences and barns and badly damaged the Central hotel. Loss about \$50,000; partly insured.

# SHOT FULL OF HOLES.

Cook's Noted Band of Despoilers Attack Another Train.

A Missouri Pacific Express Train Stopped Near Wagoner, I. T.—Cars Riddled with Bullets—Two Men Shot.

PANORAMA, Kan., Oct. 22.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 223, on the Kansas and Arkansas Valley branch, was held up by four or five masked men at Correll siding, 7 miles east of Wagoner, I. T., at 10 o'clock Saturday night. An empty car was placed on the main track and the train struck it. The robbers commenced a terrible onslaught and two men are reported shot. But little money is said to have been secured. All the cars excepting the sleeper were shot full of holes and not a whole window remained.

How the Gang Worked. The moment the train stopped the bandits began firing into the forward cars. There were eight or ten men in the gang who distributed themselves along the side of the train. Two of them mounted the engine and forced the engineer and the fireman to alight. They were marched to the express car and threatened with instant death unless they compelled the express messenger to open the door of his car. The messenger refused to open at first, but as the robbers kept firing a fusillade of bullets through the side of the car he finally complied to the commands of the robbers and the entreaties of the engineer and fireman and threw open the car doors. Two robbers immediately entered and secured all the money in the local safe. They commanded Messenger Ford to open the through safe, but when he explained that the combination was only known at the main office at the end of the line they left the car.

Robbed the Passengers. Meanwhile the other robbers had been going through the train demanding the money and valuables of the passengers. Before they had completed their work a freight train which had followed the passenger closely out of Wagoner drew in sight and Cook ordered his followers out of the train. The gang instantly remounted their horses and firing a parting volley at the train rode off in a northerly direction.

Two Men Shot.

While the robbers were at work inside the car their confederates on the outside kept up a continual firing which had the desired effect in scaring the passengers and trainmen and preventing resistance. Two men were wounded, one of whom, John Mahara, advance agent of a mineral company, may die. He was wounded in the forehead.

Officers Forced to Give Up.

Walter Barnes, of Van Buren, Ark., was also slightly injured by a bullet striking him in the cheek. Special Officers Helmick and Dickson, of the Missouri Pacific, were on the train, also United States Deputy Marshals Brunner and Casaver, but they were covered by Winchester in the hands of the bandits before they could make a move. Casaver lost a watch and a six-shooter.

The entire train was completely riddled with bullets, every window being broken. The engine cab was shot all to pieces, even the steam gauge and gauge lamp being shot away and the ground around the wreck covered with empty shells. It was a miracle that many lives were not lost, as fully 200 shots were fired.

Loss Will Not Exceed \$1,000.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Oct. 22.—Express officials here say that their loss by the Wagoner train robbery will not exceed \$1,000. The train carried a small amount in the local safe and the robbers were unable to break into the through safe.

Killed While Hunting.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 20.—Arthur Hanson, aged 21, went hunting Friday afternoon with another young man. While Hanson was drawing his gun out of a boat it went off and the charge went through his lungs, killing him almost instantly.

A Philanthropist Dead.

POTTSBURGH, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Andrew Smith, a member of the firm of Smith Bros., manufacturers of cough drops, died here Sunday. He was 53 years of age. Mr. Smith was widely known as a philanthropist.

Indicted Them All.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—An omnibus indictment was found by the federal grand jury yesterday against the officers of the American Railway union and all strikers charged with violence and obstructing the mails.

Still Alive.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 19.—News has been received from Halifax that Capt. Howard, of Gatling gun fame, who was believed to have lost his life in the recent storm on the St. Lawrence, is safe.

A Veteran's Murdered.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—James Crowley, a veteran at the soldiers' home, was stabbed and killed by an unknown man Thursday night.

Afraid of Robbers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Because of numerous train robberies the Pacific Express company will handle no more money in Indian territory.

# MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Oct. 22.

Robert J. and John R. Gentry paced a dead heat at Nashville, Tenn., in 2:04. Daniel Dalton, a well-known lawyer, was mistaken for a burglar at Lilly, Pa., and fatally shot. While playing with a revolver Ray Brotherton, of Escanaba, Mich., shot and killed his brother Lee.

Mrs. Charles Wimeer and her 11-year-old son, Louis, were killed by a Big Four train at Indianapolis. Pierce gales raged along the British coast, wrecking numerous vessels and causing the loss of many lives. Adreces from Caracas, Venezuela, announce the death of Feliciano Alvarez acting president of the country.

Twenty-five of the largest wholesale manufacturers of clothing in Chicago organized a defensive association. Louis Gimm, of Cleveland, rode 233 miles 1,490 yards in a day on his bicycle, surpassing Spooner's record.

In the hearing of indicted gamblers in Chicago the big proprietors escaped, only the lesser lights being found guilty. Government officials will endeavor to keep out seventy anarchists reported to be on their way to the United States. Kristian Kortgard, president of the Minnesota state bank at Minneapolis, has been found guilty of embezzling \$13,000.

Miss Monroe was awarded \$3,000 in her suit against the New York World for prematurely publishing her world's fair note. Superintendent Wilson declines to hang Watt's picture, "Love and Life," in the white house, holding that it is immoral. Masked robbers tortured Clement Miller, an aged farmer, living near Olney, Ill., in an endeavor to secure his money.

Every passenger conductor on the Grand Trunk system was shifted to another division as a result of recent "spotting." Interviews with leading men of Illinois show a majority in favor of state control of the Lincoln monument at Springfield. J. Adam Bede, United States marshal for Minnesota, has resigned rather than forego his right to participate in the campaign.

The post office at New Albany, Ind., was robbed during the noon hour of \$4,000 in stamps and several hundred dollars in cash. The Japanese diet, in session at Hiroshima, granted the government's demand for \$150,000,000 to carry on the war with China.

Ex-Mayor Grant accepted the Tammany nomination for mayor of New York, Nathan Straus having withdrawn his name. As a result of newspaper exposure a run was started on Pittsburgh "blind pools," which have been doing an enormous business.

At Waltham, Mass., Tyler cut the 2-mile standing start bicycle record to 4:03, and made five new marks for intermediate distances. The Intercolonial railway blacksmith shop and roundhouse at River du Loup, Can., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$200,000.

The striking of a match by a careless bystander caused an explosion at a gas well near Greenfield, Ind., and fire drillers were dangerously burned. George O. Sharpe, of Elyria, O., says his grandmother, Mrs. Crittenden, is 123 years old, and that her mother, who died in Scotland, was 145 years of age.

William L. Elkins, the railway traction magnate, has offered, through the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts, \$5,000 for the best picture painted by an American artist. Postmaster General Bissell has issued an order that hereafter an address label may be pasted on the address side of an envelope as well as the message side of a postal card.

Fire destroyed a portion of the Tredegar iron works at Richmond, Va. Loss, \$150,000. This company, during the war, made most of the cannon used by the confederates. Joel Hart, of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president of the American Street Railway association at its closing session in Atlanta Friday. Russell K. Harrison, of Terre Haute, Ind., was chosen secretary and treasurer.

Died of a Mania.

ENGLISH, Ind., Oct. 22.—George Goldman, a farmer living near here, killed his wife yesterday with a flatiron and then shot himself. He had recently been released from an insane asylum. Death of an Ex-Governor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 22.—Ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedie died at St. Luke's hospital, New York, Sunday afternoon from the effects of an operation for calculus performed Saturday by Dr. Bangs. Two Murderers Executed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Otto Wogluek and Charles Edmisch were hanged in the jail yard here for the murder of Lindholm, a barkeeper, May 2 last. Negotiating for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Graphic has a dispatch to the effect that the negotiations for peace between China and Japan have been resumed and are likely to be completed soon. Wheeler Accepts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Everett P. Wheeler has accepted the nomination for governor of New York at the hands of the "democratic party reform organization."

New Baseball Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—A new baseball association was formed here yesterday which is expected to be a strong rival to the National league.

Five Years in Prison.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 19.—William C. Liphardt, one of the hoodier members of the city school board, has been sentenced to five years in state prison.

# VANITY OF FEMALE CONVICTS.

The Ruling Passion Strong in a Condition Worse Than Death.

One would think that the female convict would be the last person in the world to think of personal adornment, but this, it seems, is not so. The majority of convicts are pronounced, by some one who has looked into the matter, to be the vainest of the vain daughters of Mother Eve.

A writer in an English paper says that our hapless countrywoman, Mrs. Maybrick, set the fashion in Woking prison of wearing the skirt long, that is, with a train, as she was wearing such when she entered the prison. The dresses served out to the convicts are constant sources of annoyance to them, and many an hour is spent touching up and altering.

At Millbank, another English prison, some years since, a female convict was discovered to be in possession of three tallow candles, which, if they had not been missed, would no doubt have been utilized as pomade! Periodically the hinges of the cell doors are oiled, and, strange as it may seem, convicts have been detected wiping the oil off and putting it on their hair!

One of the women created quite a sensation among the female convicts in Woking prison by reason of the brilliancy of the color of her cheeks and lips. Many other fellow-prisoners became most envious, and exercised every kind of blandishment in order to induce the fortunate one to part with her secret—but in vain.

At last, one day she became quite friendly with a young convict to whom she took a fancy, and during the ten minutes' chat (female convicts are allowed to converse with each other for this allotted time) she confided the secret. It was soon all over the prison, and very soon on most of the cheeks of the women could be found traces of color. The "paint" was obtained in the following ingenious manner: In the aprons that the women were wearing there was, running through the pattern, a bright-red stripe, and this was carefully drawn out. When unraveled and chewed in the month the color or dye was released, and thus the paint was obtained which decorated their faces and lips.

In the same prison a convict had repeated fainting fits without any cause discoverable by the medical officer. One day she was attacked in chapel, and upon her removal to the infirmary, she was undressed, when to their astonishment the authorities found the fits proceeded from tight-lacing, and from the effects produced by the pieces of wood and wire which the convict had managed to force into her stays in order to make her waist slender.

The prison authorities in their wisdom have not deemed it necessary to supply the female convicts with that ever-ready and indispensable article so dear to the feminine gender—the hair-pin—but necessity, the mother of invention, is ever at work, and the convict will spend hours in tearing out bits of wire from the window guard and afterward bending them into the required shape.

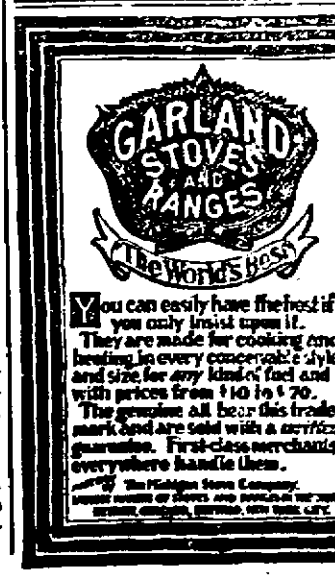
Leaves from the Bible are often torn out to make the old-fashioned "cracker" curls, but this practice, if found out, involves a very serious punishment. Even the "life" prisoners are not exempt from this desire to make the best possible appearance, and they will scheme, plot and plan for months together in order to become possessed of a piece of broken window pane in order to make a looking-glass.

While out in the exercise yard a convict will rapidly scan the ground in the hope of coming across a piece of glass. Once possessed of it, she will run the risk of solitary confinement on a bread-and-water diet in order to get it into her cell. A piece of black cloth at the back of the piece of glass makes an excellent mirror. Here it will be hidden in all conceivable places, and many a violent woman, ill-favored by nature, has been known to become sundered after being able to admire her features by means of the mirror.

Women convicts have been known to break the windows of their cells, and hide the largest piece in the bed, thus running the risk of losing marks or a visit from friends. If discovered, and the looking-glass taken away, many of them become most violent, and the straightjacket has to be brought into use.

It is nothing uncommon to find a convict, when she writes to her women friends, asking to be informed about the latest fashions, and one invariably request that the prisoner mates to her friends is that when they come to pay her a visit they will arrange their hair and dress in the latest style.

One convict will start a particular fashion of wearing the bonnet, the hair, or the cap, and, if it meets with approval, will be immediately copied by the other convicts. Providing the women are well behaved, no notice is taken of the alterations, and many a violent, half-witted woman has been rendered tractable by permitting her to copy some little innovation then making it itself fashionable within the prison walls.—N. Y. Times.



**GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES**

You can easily have the best if you only insist upon it. They are made for cooking and heating in every conceivable style and size for any kind of fuel and with prices from \$10 to \$70. The genuine all bear this trade mark and are sold with a service guarantee. First-class merchandise everywhere handles them.

Garland Stove Company, 1000 North 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



POINTER FOR WILSON.

The Economic Systems of England and the United States Compared.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Splendid Record of the Upham Manufacturing Company in Dealing with its Workmen.

The Remarkable Prophecy of Mr. Blaine is Strikingly Fulfilled.

How the New Tariff Law is Hurtful to the Lumber Interests.

FACTS FOR CHAIRMAN WILSON.

The Economic Systems of England and the United States Strikingly Compared.

The New York Advertiser presents some cold facts for the consideration of Chairman Wilson, who framed, in most part, the present tariff law:

The United States and Great Britain are the chief commercial rivals of the world. Sharing alike the world-conquering Anglo-Saxon blood, and advancing side by side in the great march of progress, still they are in many respects exact opposites in national conditions and policies. England seated on her "sunny little isle" reaches out with her mighty navy to the uttermost ends of the earth, and plays her hand in the great game of nations.

There is no continent where her flag does not float, no sea that does not bear her commerce, and no harbor where her drum beat is not heard.

The policy of the United States ever since the days of Washington has been the opposite. A continental and not a colonial policy. While England has spread herself over the world, the American people has devoted itself to building up America.

The result has been that today we may claim, without boasting, the leading place among the nations—first in natural resources, first in agriculture, first in mining, first in manufactures, and first in domestic commerce. We have railroads sufficient to guide the world's traffic, and we have increased in population, in wealth, in manufactures, and in the distribution of wealth more rapidly than any other nation on the globe or that ever existed. It has not been our policy to reach out and spread ourselves over the whole world, but rather to make America the best and richest country in the world, with the most intelligent, most comfortable and most enterprising people.

And this is what we have done, notwithstanding Europe has been sending to us in the last forty-five years 10,000,000 of her poorest and least intelligent population.

In 1801 the United Kingdom, including the adjacent islands, had a population of 28,100,000. In 1880 the United States had 22,222,000. Today we have beyond doubt not less than 67,000,000. When the question is raised as to the comparative conditions of the two countries, we need only to consult the tables of the population of the United States, and we find that the left the United Kingdom and came to the United States the following numbers of persons in the periods named:

From 1801 to 1850.....	1,011,000
From 1851 to 1860.....	1,011,000
From 1861 to 1870.....	1,011,000
From 1871 to 1880.....	1,011,000
From 1881 to 1890.....	1,011,000
From 1891 to 1900.....	1,011,000
Total.....	6,066,000

In other words, it appears that in the period named more than six and a quarter millions of people have been so attracted by the better conditions of the people of the United States that they have deemed it worth the sacrifice to exile themselves from the home of their nativity, from the scenes and companions of childhood and youth and from all the associations of their ancestors and the graves of their sires to make a home in this New World, a land of strangers. And they have not come back again. They become the patriotic home and sinews of this great commonwealth. And no wonder. We think we have had times in this country this year, and yet it is prosperity itself compared with the permanent condition of life in the United Kingdom.

Apply the test to England. The census of 1881 showed that the population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 27,117,115, or almost 25,000,000 in one year. In the same year the number of paupers in the United Kingdom was as follows:

England.....	1,011,000
Wales.....	1,011,000
Ireland.....	1,011,000
Scotland.....	1,011,000
Total.....	4,044,000

From this it appears in 1881 there were in the United Kingdom the astounding number of 4,044,000 public paupers out of an aggregate population of 28,000,000. And these are only the registered paupers, exclusive of vagrants and of outdoor relief. Turn now to the United States, that "protection-ridden," "tariff-ridden," God-forsaken land of "robber barons," to which Prof. Wilson has just returned. How does it stand?

By the census of 1890 there were in an aggregate population of 67,000,000 700,000 paupers, of whom 27,648 were then dependent on the State, and 423,352 were dependent on foreign parents, making 700,000 that we owe directly to foreign lands, and 600,000 were colored. The number of paupers both of whose parents were white natives was 22,352.

And Prof. Wilson would have the United States adopt the economic system that bears such fruits and cannot create better conditions. Yes, Prof. Wilson! We are sated, and we are also appalled when we think of it.

It was a fine banquet to which you sat down in London, but a million paupers stood outside!

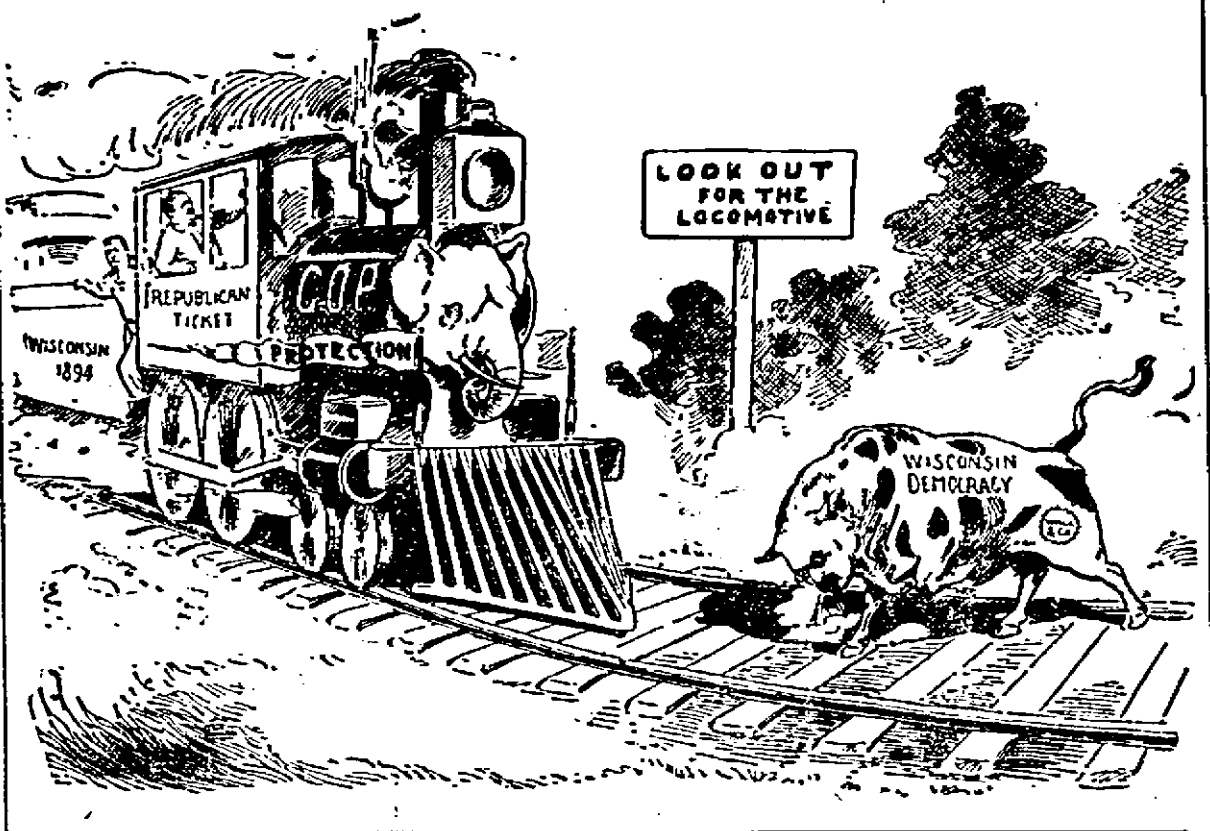
UPHAM AND WORKINGMEN.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning the Upham Manufacturing Company and its Employees.

Of all the corporations or firms in this state which extensively employ workmen, none have been more fortunate in avoiding trouble with their employees than the Upham Manufacturing company at Marshfield.

The leading spirit of that large firm is Maj. Upham, after whom the works have been named. Ever since 1873, when the company was established, it has given employment to hundreds of men, and at the present time some 400 men are employed in the works.

In all the manufacturing institutions in the state, or even in the West, not one can be found in which there has been less friction between the employees and the company, or less cause for complaint, than in the Upham shops at Marshfield. Maj. Upham, an Irishman, is a candidate for governor, is president of the company. So uniformly wise and considerate has been of the welfare of his men that there has never been a strike at the Upham works. There have never been mutterings of even discontent in regard to the amount of wages paid, or



disatisfaction as to the manner in which the wages have been paid.

Some of the Democratic papers and speakers, having no regard for the truth, or even decency, in political warfare, are busily engaged in libeling and slandering Maj. Upham in relation to the treatment of his workmen. They do not try to speak the truth. They do not want the truth known. The popularity of Maj. Upham among the workmen at Marshfield is a fact which troubles his opponents. During all the fifteen years of the existence of the Upham works the men have never been forced or even asked to take for their services anything but the honest currency of the government. Their pay has always been good, and has been promptly given when due.

Not only have the workmen been paid promptly and in good money, but they have been encouraged to save money and to live in their own homes and to do a practical sort of a way in this business the Upham Manufacturing company voluntarily made advances to the workmen, offering in a very substantial manner to aid them in building homes for themselves. The wonderful success following this kindly treatment of the workmen is the fact that of the 400 men who have recently signed a paper as to the truth of these statements over 100 of them own the houses in which they live. A more efficient or satisfactory condition of labor, so far as its relations with the employers are concerned, cannot be found in any other manufacturing company in the west.

PROPHETIC WORDS.

The Remarkable Prophecy of Mr. Blaine, Uttered in 1890, is Fulfilled.

"I love my country and my countrymen. I am an American and I rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country, and know that the workmen of this country are the best paid, best fed and best clothed laborers on earth. Many of them have homes of their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. I should, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this must be changed. When the general prosperity of this country must be destroyed. When the great body of workmen in this land who are now so prosperous will hear their wives and children cry for bread: that the day must come when the great factories and manufacturing plants of this land will be shut down and what then? The silence of the tomb. And the reason why this must be done is this: The great Southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their Northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of rich men and educated men who are employed day by day in writing free-trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which find their way into every Democratic newspaper in this land. This great body of our people have never experienced, themselves, the sufferings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Paupers and crime, and the demagogic appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction which will decline to engage in trade, and consequently mills will shut down and the workmen be thrown out of employment. The people will then see, as we have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this is threatened. In the midst of this suffering they will learn that the only way to be prosperous is to vote for the party that has saved the industry which they have gained a livelihood, because they will then see clearly that when the manufacture is shut down there is no demand for the only thing they have to sell, and that is their labor."

LYING ABOUT WOOL.

The Democratic Effort to Deceive the People is Effectively Exposed.

Elroy, Wis., Sept. 21.—E. Hart of this city has sold some pounds of wool for some time. He bought the wool for 12 cents under the old McKinley tariff law, and sold it a few days ago for 17 cents a pound. Mr. Hart is a leading Republican. As a member of the legislature and one of those who feared that the passage of the new tariff bill would reduce the price of wool—Milwaukee Journal.

The above article is nothing more or less than a canard. There is not one word of truth in it unless it be the last sentence. I paid from 10 to 15 cents for this wool and sold it just before the passage of the new bill for 16 cents and 10 1/2. When I offered the wool for sale I had 250 pounds, but as I got around to ship it I had 25,000 pounds and the firm I sold to refused to accept the wool unless I would make a reduction of 2 cents per pound on the extra 2500 pounds of wool, as the new tariff bill had passed between the time of selling and shipping and wool had dropped fully 10 cents per pound. They claimed that they could buy the same wool that I sold them for 12 to 14 cents after the passage of the new bill.

I could not have obtained over 14 cents for this wool had I not been for the dispute in Congress. Everyone knows that it looked at one time as if the Democrats could never pass the bill, and this induced speculation in wool and consequently the advance in price. But as soon as the new bill passed, speculation of course ceased, and wool dropped back to a free-trade basis.

EDMUND HART.

Elroy, Wis., Oct. 4

TRIAL BOTTLE CURE.

One Dose Cures the Most Chronic Case of Superfluous Flesh Simply Removing the Cause—FOOD.

ONE DOSE A POSITIVE CURE FOR A WHOLE NEIGHBORHOOD.

(TRADE MARK.)

THIS MEDICINE POSITIVELY Cures all cases of Superfluous Flesh, or other American Substances. You pay the freight.

AGENTS EASILY MAKE A POSTOFFICE A YEAR.

G. CLEVELAND, JR., HOPE SPRING.

TESTIMONIALS.

Tower Mills, July 10, 1891.

Dear Doctor: I am a miller and worked several years in the Vermilion district. I have been a constant sufferer from superfluous flesh for several years, and the treatment of Dr. Benjamin Harrison and others with very satisfactory results. I began taking your famous "Trial Bottle" and after using one bottle I found that I had accomplished what I had thought impossible for me to do. I think you used my picture for your trade mark.

Dr. G. Cleveland, Jr., July 10, 1891.

Dear Doctor: I took one dose of your medicine two years ago and I haven't gained anything since.

THE LUMBER QUESTION.

How the New Tariff Law Will Effect the Lumber Interest.

The Crescent, criticizing the Stevens Point Journal for advising the people to repudiate Barnes for his having voted to place lumber on the free list, declares in this childish analysis of the problem that the Eighth Congressional district now contains a population of at least 20,000. Not to exceed one thousand is exaggerated in this childish analysis of the problem. The census would show the Eighth district would be the Eighth on every board or bench of shingles they lay to enrich the 1000. Not to enrich not to exceed 800 men all told. But they increase the workmen's wages when they get a tariff placed on foreign lumber? Not a dollar per month! Not a cent. They paid just according to the supply of labor; that regulated the price.

If there was any truth in the statements here made Mr. Barnes would be entitled to the kindly consideration of his constituents for having, accidentally, or otherwise, wandered into one official act commensurate to the public needs. Under the McKinley act laws were admitted into this country free of duty. Lumber was protected. As a consequence those engaged in the manufacture of lumber along the line of our frontier invested in Canadian stumpage, cut their logs over there and brought them to this place to be sawed. By this arrangement American labor was employed and protection cities and towns built up. As an evidence of this we can learn at Huntington, Vt., and travel northward to the limits of our possessions, through prosperous and picturesque municipalities that had their origin and growth in the lumber trade. For years all of these places have secured their supplies of logs from Canada. Under the free-trade legislation of the present Democratic Congress this system of doing business will be entirely changed. Lumber firms will now build their mills in the forests of Canada, employ Canadian labor and build up Canadian cities in place of sustaining their operations and expending

their revenue at home. Canadian farmers will supply the thousands engaged in this work with the products of their acres, and thus deprive American husbandmen of that number of consumers at home from receiving a comfortable income.

James Cameron of Vesper, a former resident of Appleton, well and favorably known to a large number of our people, and who has been engaged in lumbering all his life, looks exactly the same opinion as those expressed by Mr. Southwell. "Why," said Jim, "of course we take our mills to the Canadian logs in place of bringing the Canadian logs to our mills. We can hire those fellows over there to do the work at from 20 to 25 per cent. less than we pay the boys on this side, and there is economy in it." "Cheaper lumber, you say; that will never come until human inhumanity can enter into competition with the Almighty in growing trees." "I haven't touched bottom here yet, and if the free-lumber policy of the Democrats originated in the idea of cheaper lumber that party will be as badly fooled as it is in the supposition that wage workers here can be kept in constant employment at good pay when we are buying and using the stuff made in other countries." "If you have saved lumber delivered how are you going to keep your own sawyer occupied?" Time will demonstrate the accuracy of these statements. And when they shall have been proven the "tariff-smashing" Crescent and its party of industrial destruction will discover that the President of the United States, Cleveland, is buying their lumber no cheaper, and that the 1000 laboring men are working for less wages or are living in protected idleness.

GIVE THE DEMOCRATS CREDIT.

Jacob Lusk Gives Some Unwelcome Facts Concerning Wool.

The Milwaukee Weekly Journal of August 18, 1891, contained the following editorial paragraph. The Wisconsin reports it at the request of Jacob Lusk, of Auburndale, Wood County, Wis.:

We are quite willing to accept the responsibility for the present disturbances in the business world, as the Republican press insists we shall, if our Republican contemporaries will give us the credit for the prosperity which will follow the enactment of honest currency and tariff laws by the present Democratic administration.

The letter in which Mr. Lusk makes his request is as follows:

I would suggest that in the interest of fair play Republican papers and Republican speakers should inform the people of the fact that the Republican party, but they should get full credit for any change for the better which is directly traceable to wise legislation of the last sitting of Congress. You have better facilities than I have for looking up any benefits that they conferred upon the country (I mean America) not Europe. I have heard of the Republican party, but I cannot call anything to mind just now that the present administration has done for the benefit of our people.

I am raising sheep, but with wool at 6 cents a pound after deducting freight and commissions, I like all others, am having my sheep to market; and the market is so glutted that we are quite safe if our sheep will pay freight and commission, so that commission merchants do not send us a bill for balance. I see men going to the lumber woods this fall for \$14 and \$16 per month. Two and three years ago the same men were getting \$20 to \$25. I include a clipping from the Milwaukee Weekly Journal of August 18, 1891, and if they deserve any credit for heaven's sake give it to them; they need it.

Could there be a more effective arraignment of Democratic incompetency than that which is thus straightforwardly presented by this candid, practical Wisconsin wool-grower? Can any intelligent Wisconsin farmer, after reading Mr. Lusk's letter, wonder for the continuation of the Democratic party in power?

There was not a single act of the Democratic Congress which was not injurious or disastrous to business interests, except the repeal of the anti-purchase law, and that wholesale legislation was effected only with the cooperation of Republican members. If the Republicans had not helped the Democrats would not have had even that solitary good thing to their credit.

It is not only farmers whose pecuniary interests have suffered by reason of Democratic recklessness, incompetency and ineffectuality. Every intelligent workman knows that the Democratic Congress has brought loss and in many cases actual suffering upon the workmen of the country. Business men know that the Democratic Congress has demoralized and paralyzed business. It is significant of much when so prominent a Democrat and business man as Mons Anderson of Ia. (Crescent) leaves the Democratic party and joins the ranks of Republican voters for the reason, to use his own words, that the time has come when "no business man of any sense can be a Democrat."

By all means, give the Democrats party full credit for what it has done. It has done all in its power to injure American and European alike, and the continuance of that policy vote the Democratic ticket.

Marine Commerce at Paris.

The importance of the movements of the port of Paris, which mediates the whole department of the Seine, will astonish many readers. The arrivals in 1890 gave a total tonnage of 1,221,255 tons and the departures 1,018,804, which compared with the preceding year shows an increase of 97,185 tons and 58,150 tons, respectively.

—The penquin is an expert swimmer under the water, but it can't float on the surface.

BATTLES FOR HIS PARTY.

Ex-President Harrison at Work in Indiana.

In a tour of the cities and towns between Indianapolis and Evansville, Ind., on Friday, October 12, ex-President Harrison spoke to throngs of eager republicans at the different points. The general is said to have been in his best form and at Evansville to an immense audience he made the chief address of the day. In reference to the work of the democracy he said:

"Fellow Citizens: When I left my public duties and returned to my beloved state and resumed again the pursuits and the enjoyment of private life I had thought to escape the labors and the excitements of political campaigns, but when the state central committee of my party, voting the expressed wishes of counties like yours, asked that I should come and speak to you, I did not feel that I could at all in derogation of any dignity that you have bestowed upon me that I should yield and once more as an American citizen talk to my fellow citizens of Indiana. I come to speak words of soberness and quietude. I come with a personal content with no man. I come without words of bitterness or criticism for any man or public life. I come to speak to you in words that are still dear to me as a citizen and that are dear to you as they touch your most vital concerns. We have been living under the shadow of tariff reform for nearly two years now. The shadow has been pretty deep. It has clouded every home in the land.

For thirty years everybody has talked about the tariff, but the tariff has seemed to wear out. There seemed to be no end to it. The free trader, the tariff reformer who was still in the field, and the protectionist who stood for American manufactures and for competent wages still held his place upon the rostrum. But there has been the last two years entered into this discussion the most eloquent and forceful speaker that ever addressed an audience, an orator who has more power to move men than any other—that orator is experience. He has been talking for two years, and I am much mistaken if he has not been talking effectively. This question seemed to be one of theory, so far as the free trade side is concerned. In this generation the democracy has not been able to put its law view until within the last two years. Before that time they exercised themselves in platform declarations and in oratory. One would think they might have been consistent in their platforms, but that is not true. Some democratic platforms distinctly recognized the force and effect of tariff legislation upon American industry and American wages, and expressed a sympathy with a policy that should protect these; but then, again, there appeared a declaration in favor of tariff reform—only a policy which our distinguished fellow-citizens, my former colleagues in the senate, Mr. Voorhees, declared in a letter to Hayless Hiram to be great nonsense.

Democracy is responsible. "But now we have come to a time when the country has endorsed the democratic party with power to deal with this question. For the first time there has been responsibility in the utterances and doings of the democratic party. There came a time when the democratic party must stop making platforms and begin making laws. It may be important to you to know that as to what condition they found the country in when they assumed this responsibility. Fortunately we don't have to resort to tables or statistics, or historical treatises to solve that question. Our appeals to the individual memory and to the individual experience. Just before this radical change in our responsibility the government of the country was in the state of prosperity. Our foreign trade was larger than it had ever been in the history of this country, and the tenacity of it was that it was something like \$200,000,000 larger in exports than in imports. You all realize what that means. It means that we were selling abroad more than we were buying from abroad. There is no farmer who who does not know that he gets the question as to whether he has prospered on his farm by selling the balance between the value of what he brings to town to sell and the value of what he buys in town and takes home.

That is not all. Everybody knows that every body was happy. Everybody knew that every body was prospering. The comforts of life as distributed among our people were greater than ever before. But what was and some of our farmers became discontented. But now what do we see? What has not appreciated, but has gone lower than ever before in the memory of any farmer who has heard of it. There is no farmer who gets enough of it in the shape of money sometimes in the home of the workman; but it has been so cheap that it has in some places gone into the hog trough. I said some years ago that the American workman had the most favored lot of any workman in the world, and this was evidenced by the fact that he had the greatest cash wages of any workingman in the world. He was getting more than the workmen of any other country. The workman knows the land of promise as well as the swallow knows the land of summer. I could not say that to-day, because the gates of Castle Garden have been swinging outward. That is one of the few ameliorating conditions in connection with the distress of the country that I have not mentioned. I have mentioned that the gates of immigration have been swinging outward. We do not need anybody here who thinks he knows of a better place, and I am glad that to such the gates have swung outward. It is a chimerical suggestion that we can bring in a time when the workman will be fully employed at remunerative wages and will be able to prosper.

Cause of the Depression. "The relations of capital to labor in regard to such that the one cannot prosper without sharing its prosperity in a measure with the other, and it is impossible that there should be profitable employment for labor when the owner of the mill would just as soon shut down as not. Now what brought the present condition of the country to this point, because the party of the policy that has been in it, that it is responsible for bringing it about, carries a fearful weight of responsibility. Was anybody foolish enough to suppose that we could charge the tariff policy of this country from the McKinley bill to a bill framed upon the lines of the Chicago platform with no other result than that the country was in a state of depression? I am a professor myself, and I insist that we could not get out of the rough water after while, that there was a very smooth and calm sea beyond, but I cannot see how even a half-sighted man could suppose for one moment that we could pass from the protective policy of the republicans to a policy of free trade without a revolution in the choice of a congress pledged to put that platform into legislation introduced an element of uncertainty that made it impossible for any manufacturer or merchant to go on with his work. If he gave the Democratic party any credit for sincerity, in August last a year ago, a congress was elected after a declaration of war and means of the house of representatives and charged it with the duty of having a tariff bill ready for action at the regular session, and the promise was made that it would be reached through and speedily put into law. Instead of getting a bill speedily through, this resolution of uncertainty and distress was introduced through a whole year, and August of 1890 around before our democratic friends had passed a bill. And then they passed a bill, which according to the judgment of Mr. Cleveland, was so unequal in its provisions, so unlike democratic promises, so full of party prejudice and dishonesty that he would not attach his name to it.

"The democratic party owed it to this country if it would maintain its competency to deal with such questions to pass a bill speedily and secondly to pass a bill that when passed they would stand by. If the democratic party had had consistency in their platform declarations, if the country could have seen that they were likely to do all this uncertainty that has been eliminated, but the trouble about it all was that there was no coherence of belief among them and nobody could tell what they might do.

Breaking Down American Fences.

These gentlemen now tell you that they want to break down the fence; that is what Mr. Wilson told his English friends the other day, that he was engaged in breaking down fences. Now, fences are for two purposes. They are to keep things out or to keep them in, one or the other. The fence around the corn field is to keep stock out, the fence around the pasture is to keep stock in. What does tearing them down imply? That all this range stock outside will get into our pastures and that they will share the range with them. I start with this proposition, that there is not enough grass on the range for the cattle that are out there already. I make this second proposition, that the grass inside our fences has been better and richer in condition than those on the range. If we equalize these things, and let this wild corned and heavy stock from the range into our enclosed fields we don't have as much grass for our own stock as we had before.

"They talk to us about wanting more foreign markets. In the tariff bill of 1890 we introduced a reciprocity policy, securing markets of enormous present value to the farmers and manufacturers of this country and of a possible value that can hardly be calculated, and we had these markets without endangering the wages of any American workman. By putting sugar on the free list we saved every farmer a substantial sum every year in the price he paid for sugar. These countries like Cuba and Brazil and the Central American states gave to us either free entrance or a reduced rate for our manufactures and other products.

Reciprocity is Stricken Down.

"The democratic party in its mad desire for tariff reform and for what they call increased foreign trade has struck down every one of these reciprocity treaties. What is the result? Spain has done as we might have expected. It has imposed the old duty on sugar to Cuba. When a reciprocity treaty from India sent 1800 barrels of food to New York the other day for Cuba the commission merchants in New York sent back word that they could not send it and that it would have to be sold in New York at a loss. Minneapolis millers also sent their word with the same result. That enormous market, opened without cost, a market which other countries abroad had been vainly striving to obtain by the party which says it is looking to enlarge our share in the markets of the world. After years of the hardest fighting and negotiation and great credit is due to the gallant soldier and statesman, Gen. Row, of Wisconsin, who as secretary of agriculture, advised the tariff reform. The breaking down of the reciprocity treaties in Germany against the importation of our hog products. Now all that is gone, for while the Germans will hardly say that they refuse our pork because we have abrogated this treaty, I venture the prediction that if we continue our present policy of discriminating against German sugar and other products, we will have to pay at least six months and will shut out all Agraat and patriotic and earnest effort was made to make markets for our products, but all this work is to go for nothing in this wild crusade to establish tariff reform."

THE FIRST PICKET.

It Was a Call That Sent Terror to the Heart of the Raw Recruit.

The raw recruit is the most venturesome soldier when he is sent collectively to do anything, but collectively or individually he can be very easily demoralized. Now the Eighty-third New York was a regiment of young country boys who had made up their minds to do their duty as soldiers, to go into battle without shirking, and to suffer any privation "for three years or during the war." But their friends at home, with a fine sense of mistaken kindness, had that whole regiment completely demoralized almost before it reached the front. They had been drilling for some time, and had been shifted from one rendezvous to another so that the poison had time to work before they reached the "active service zone."

Wives and Sweethearts at Home,

realizing the dangers which the loved ones had gone to face in doing their duty for their country, eagerly scanned the newspapers. From them were gleaned many pathetic little stories of pickets and sentinels killed at their posts, whilst comrades slept, near by, unconscious of his fate. Almost every man in the regiment, while lying at the rendezvous, received a copy of these stories, for at that time early in the war, the papers were full of them. They also received the story of the picket who was fired at but was saved by a pocket Bible carried inside his blouse over the heart. With this story invariably came a present of a Testament to the unhappy recipient. The boys exchanged their stories and talked about them until every man dreaded picket duty as the most dangerous service the soldier could be called on to perform. Nor was there any veteran to explain what the dreaded duty consisted of. The boys all felt that if they could only escape having to be sentinels on that line, there was a reasonable hope of their serving out their terms.

At Last the Eighty-third found themselves outside the fortifications at Washington and on fighting ground,

and at any time there might be a call to arms. One day the dread summons came from the adjutant in the shape of an order for a "detail of twenty men from each company to report at once at headquarters, with twenty rounds of ammunition." That last clause did it and the first sergeants hated to look over the list, select the first twenty men able for duty and bid them prepare. It could be nothing else but picket. Tentmates could be seen talking earnestly together. Those who were on the fatal details were given "final" instructions as to what should be done with their trinkets if they did not come back, and the most sanguine did not expect all to come back.

Just before the order to "fall in,"

the detail, one at a time, slipped into their tents and pulled down the "flaps." When they reappeared their blouses were buttoned up and on the left breast, just over the heart, there was a suspicious fullness, which showed that these little stories from home had done their work and this detail would neglect no measure of safety. "Good-by" was said, they marched off and the remainder of the regiment was shrouded in gloom. Twenty-four hours passed slowly to those who had tent-mates off on the detail, and then silently and sullenly, muddy and hungry the forlorn hope marched back into camp, but there was no fullness over the heart, and it is questionable if there was a Testament in the whole outfit. In response to the eager inquiries as to where they had been on picket the answer came with much profanity: "Hiket be blowed. We were out here two miles in the swamp building a conjury road."

This little episode, when written home,

stopped the flow of Sunday school clippings, and they would learn to be soldiers and to know that picket duty was about the only snap they had.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Known the relics shown in an Italian

monastery is a piece of a net used by St. Peter. It certainly looks fishy.

# The Lewis Hardware Company.

A Feast in Store for all. Watch this Paper for date and don't Forget to Come.

Republican State Ticket.  
For Governor—  
WILLIAM H. UPHAM, of Wood  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
EMIL BENSCH, of Manitowoc.  
For Secretary of State—  
HENRY C. CASSON, of Vernon.  
For Treasurer—  
SEWELL A. PETERSON,  
Barron.  
For Attorney General—  
W. H. MYLREA, of Marathon.  
For Sup't. of Public Instruction—  
JOHN Q. EMERY, of Dane.  
For Railroad Commissioner—  
DUNCAN J. MCKENZIE, of Buf-  
falo.  
For Insurance Commissioner—  
WM. A. FRICKE, of Milwaukee.  
Congressional Ticket.  
For Member of Congress—  
ALEX. STEWART, of Marathon  
Assembly Ticket.  
For Member of Assembly—  
C. C. YAWKEY, of Oneida.  
Republican County Ticket.  
For Sheriff—  
B. F. SMITH.  
For County Clerk—  
WM. C. OGDEN.  
For County Treasurer  
CHAS. WOODCOCK.  
For District Attorney—  
LEVI J. BILLINGS.  
For Register of Deeds—  
FRED PEIKARD.  
For Court Clerk—  
FRANK CAIN.  
For County Superintendent—  
F. M. MASON.  
For County Surveyor—  
DAVID H. VAUGHN.  
For Coroner—  
G. C. PINGRY.

Who For Congressman?  
That Congressman Lynch is going to lose hundreds of his former votes in this county is a foregone conclusion. Why he should do so is so evident that really no words are necessary, and that Alex. Stewart should receive the vote of every man in Oneida county who has the welfare of himself and his country at heart. This is not a campaign of personal choice, neither is it one of party, strictly. There are many men who hold their interests and the country's good higher than party fealty. Thomas Lynch has represented this district for four years. The first two years of his term he had nothing to do and did nothing. The last two years he was called upon to express the sentiment of his constituents on the most vital question which comes up in Congress. How did he do it? He did it by misrepresenting the people who elected him and by bowing meekly to the word and will of Southern Democrats who never have and never will care for how the Ninth Congressional District of Wisconsin prospers. Lynch voted to put lumber on the free list. By doing so he pleased his party men in Congress but by doing so he stuck a knife into the interests of every workingman and lumberman in his district. He voted for free iron ore for the same reason and with the same result. He now asks the people whom he voted to injure, for the benefit of foreign countries, to re-elect him. Do the people of this county want any more of Lynch in Congress? Alexander Stewart stands on the Republican platform. He is pledged and will faithfully discharge his pledge to vote for what the Republican party considers to be the interests of this district. Voters know well what those principles are. It is a question of either free trade or protection. Which do you want? Lynch represents the free trade and Stewart the protection. Take your choice on those lines. There are other and potent reasons why Alex. Stewart should be elected. He is a business man of this valley, one who has by his own efforts, worked his way from the employee to the employer. He has employed thousands of men and in all that long list of names there cannot be found one who will say that Alex. Stewart has not paid every dollar he agreed to and at the time he agreed. In all his dealings he has been honorable and upright. His word is good and he stands pledged to give to every part and portion of his big district his best efforts to serve them all impartially and well. Personally we have no complaints to make of Mr. Lynch as to his personality. He has the right to conduct himself in private life as he thinks best, but his public career as a Congressman is open to criticism and he has no right to complain that he is criticized. He comes before the people asking for their suffrages, and what has he done to deserve them? Voters, consider the question fairly. Do you want another siege of Lynch, a Democratic congress, two years more of uncertainty and hard times, or do you want to stop forever this attack on the wage earners and manufacturers of this district? If you want the latter you will vote for Alexander Stewart for Congress.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

To the Electors of Oneida County:

Notice is hereby given that a general election is to be held in the several towns, wards and election precincts in the county of Oneida on the 6th day of November, 1894, at which the officers named below are to be chosen. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to this office, and the questions submitted to a vote, are given opposite the name of the office and under the appropriate party or other designation, each in its appropriate column below.

Office of County Clerk, Oneida County, Wis.  
October 24th, 1894.

### INFORMATION TO VOTERS.

The following instructions are given for the information and guidance of voters: A voter upon entering the polling place, and giving his name and residence, will receive a ballot from the ballot clerk, which must have endorsed thereon the names or initials of both ballot clerks, and no other can be used. Upon receiving his ballot, voter must retire, alone, to a booth or compartment, and prepare the same for voting. A ballot clerk may inform the voter as to the proper manner of marking a ballot, but he must not advise or indicate in any manner whom to vote for. The voter, if he wishes to vote for all the candidates nominated by any party, should make a cross mark, X, under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot in the square made for that purpose. A ballot so marked, and having no other mark, will be counted for all of the candidates of that party in the column underneath, unless the names of some of the candidates of the party have been erased, and will be counted for all names written in lieu of one erased or pasted over a printed name. If the voter wishes to vote for some of the candidates of different political parties, he should erase the names of the candidates he does not desire to vote for, and make a cross mark, X, after the name of each candidate he does desire to vote for. If he wishes to vote for a person for a certain office, whose name is not on the ballot, he must write the name in the blank space under the printed name of the candidate for the office, and make a cross, X, in the square at the right of it. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the ballot be spoiled, it must be returned to the ballot clerk, who must issue another in its stead, but not more than three in all to any one voter. Five minutes' time is allowed in booth to mark ballot. Unofficial ballots or memorandum, to assist the voter in marking his ballot, can be taken into the booth, and may be used to copy from. The ballot must not be shown so that any person can see how it has been marked by the voter. After it is marked, it should be folded so that the inside cannot be seen, but so that the printed endorsements and signatures of the ballot clerks on outside may be seen. Then the voter should pass out of the booth, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him his ballot to be placed in the box, and pass out of the voting place. A voter, who declares to the presiding officer, that he is unable to read, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, can have assistance of one or two election officers in marking same, to be chosen by the voter. The presiding officer may administer an oath, in his discretion, as to such person's disability. The party designations and candidates for the different offices are as follows:

## OFFICIAL BALLOT.

If you desire to vote an entire party ticket, make a cross mark in the ☐ square under party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for all the ticket, except particular persons, erase their names, or mark opposite the name of the candidate you desire to vote for in another column, if it be there, or write in the name you wish to vote for. If you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets, erase the name of the candidate you do not want to vote for and make a cross (X) opposite the name of the candidate you desire to vote for, or write his name in the blank space under the name erased.

	Democratic Ticket.	People's Ticket.	Prohibition Ticket.	Republican Ticket.	Individual Nominations.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STATE—					
Governor.....	George W. Peck.....	D. Frank Powell.....	Capt. J. F. Cleghorn.....	William H. Upham.....	
Lieutenant Governor.....	A. J. Schmitz.....	Frank Smock.....	Ole B. Olsen.....	Emil Bensch.....	
Secretary of State.....	T. J. Cunningham.....	M. P. Larrabee.....	T. J. Van Meter.....	Henry C. Casson.....	
State Treasurer.....	John Hunner.....	German Scherzinger.....	William Johnston.....	Sewell A. Peterson.....	
Attorney General.....	James L. O'Connor.....	Carl Runge.....	C. W. Lomas.....	W. H. Mylrea.....	
State Superintendent.....	William H. Schultz.....	John Ulrich.....	E. L. Eaton.....	John Q. Emery.....	
Railroad Commissioner.....	G. C. Prescott.....	Nicholas F. Lawler.....	John W. Evans.....	Duncan J. McKenzie.....	
Commissioner of Insurance.....	O. R. Skaar.....	Henry Stoltz.....	Thos. Edwards.....	Wm. A. Fricke.....	
CONGRESSIONAL—					
Member of Congress, 9th dist. Thomas Lynch.....		J. F. Miles.....		Alex. Stewart.....	
LEGISLATURE—					
Member of Assembly — dist. A. McKenzie.....		Kenneth McRae.....		C. C. Yawkey.....	
COUNTY—					
County Clerk.....	E. P. Brennan.....	E. P. Brennan.....		Wm. C. Ogden.....	
Treasurer.....	A. D. Sutton.....	Charles Barnes.....		Chas. Woodcock.....	
Sheriff.....	Peter Doyle.....	W. F. Goodell.....		B. F. Smith.....	
Coroner.....	Frank Hildebrand.....			G. C. Pingry.....	
Clerk of the Circuit Court.....	E. C. Sturdevant.....	Fred Bowles.....		Frank Cain.....	
District Attorney.....	D. H. Walker.....	D. H. Walker.....		Levi J. Billings.....	
Register of Deeds.....	James Meiklejohn.....	J. Clausen.....		Fred Peikard.....	
Surveyor.....	M. J. Fay.....	P. Schurb.....		David H. Vaughn.....	
Superintendent of Schools.....	Arthur Taylor.....	F. M. Mason.....		F. M. Mason.....	

E. P. BRENNAN, County Clerk.

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DEALER IN  
**FURNITURE.**  
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.  
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.  
Call before purchasing.  
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**MERCHANT TAILOR.**  
We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhineland, Wis.

Crane, Fenelon & Co.  
DEALERS IN  
**Dry Goods Groceries,**  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods  
First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.



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Diamonds, Silverware,  
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Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best  
gold and silver cases at very low prices.

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Rhineland, Wisconsin

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,

BROWN STREET,

Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory  
manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

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Wholesale and Retail

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every morning, at a cost so  
low that all can afford it.

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Provisions,  
Flour, Feed  
Etc., Etc.

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HARDENED BY CUSTOM.

The Divorced Woman Did Not Feel Com-  
fortable About Her Children.

The conversation took place at a table  
in a Chicago restaurant within ear-  
shot of half a dozen persons, so it is to  
be presumed that it is not to be consid-  
ered particularly sacred. The woman  
in the brown dress had evidently just  
come in from Denver. The one in black  
had met her at the depot. There was an  
animated description of the details of  
the journey; what time she started, how  
tired she got, what a terrible draft there  
was and so forth, interspersed with ex-  
clamations of sympathy from her hear-  
er. Then she leaned forward and asked  
with more than ordinary interest:

"Have you seen George since?"

Her companion's face took on an ex-  
pression that seemed to betoken resig-  
nation to all the evils the human race is  
destined to come in contact with.

"Yes, twice," she answered.

"And the children?"

"No, I haven't seen them."

"Nor his wife?"

"No, but they say she is quite pretty  
and sensible too."

The woman in brown sighed.

"I never heard a word of it until  
about a week ago. You can't imagine  
what a shock it gave me. He was mar-  
ried in December, wasn't he?"

"Yes, just a month after you were."

She sighed again.

"I'd like to see the children, but I'm  
afraid I couldn't bear it. It makes no  
difference how good George's new wife  
is, she won't be like an own mother to  
the poor little things. It's against all  
reason, you know that."

The woman in black admitted that  
the argument was indisputable.

"And I'd never feel right again," the  
speaker continued, apparently giving  
her conscience a few affectionate little  
pats and lulling it to rest. "When I  
left George, I tried to get the children  
for myself; but, you see, I had no idea  
what I should do. I knew it would be  
out of the question for me to try to  
struggle along with all three of them.  
I had faith enough in him to believe  
that he would do the right thing by  
them, even though my own life with  
him had been a perpetual martyrdom.  
If I had only known that I should mar-  
ry again so soon and so well, nothing  
on earth could ever have compelled me  
to give them up. But, you see, I didn't  
know. So, all things considered, I guess  
I'd better go right on east. As I said,  
it would be a terrible trial to see them  
under the charge of somebody else and  
hear them call another woman 'moth-  
er.' It would break my heart."

The two women finished their lunch  
and went out. The baldheaded man at  
the end of the table dropped his fork  
with a clatter.

"Well," he said emphatically, "it's  
my opinion that those three children  
are better off with that new mother if  
she's anything short of an amazon than  
they would be with that woman. Heaven  
grant she won't be like their own  
mother."

The little audience looked as though  
it agreed with him individually and  
collectively.—Exchange.

A PLAY THAT WAS NOT WRITTEN.

Dramatic Plans of the Elder and Younger  
Dumas That Miscarried.

A curious and interesting bit of cor-  
respondence between Alexandre Dumas,  
father, and Alexandre Dumas, son, has  
been published in Paris by Georges  
Boyer, showing the two eminent French-  
men had planned to write a theatrical  
piece together. Unfortunately the plan  
was not carried out, and the literary  
world was deprived maybe of a brilliant  
production. The letters read as follows:

PARIS, Oct. 7, 1885.

Alexandre Dumas, father, to Alexandre Du-  
mas, son:

DEAR MASTER—After 30 years of struggle,  
defeats and victories, of failures and suc-  
cesses, I believe that, if not a great celebrity,  
I have at least the reputation of being a  
fruitful novelist. Only yesterday I received  
from Victor Hugo, in Germany, a letter full  
of encouragement and congratulations. I have  
the honor to belong to the Society of Authors  
and the Society of Dramatists. My modest  
claims to the first are (here follows a list of  
his most successful works). Now, I beg, dear  
master, the honor of writing you a drama  
in five acts, the ideas for which I shall dis-  
cuss with you at our first meeting. The ideas  
are, I believe, in accordance with the tastes of  
the day. Will you agree?

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Father.

The reply of the son was:

Alexandre Dumas, son, to Alexandre Du-  
mas, father:

DEAR MASTER—Your letter came to the cor-  
rect address. The friendship, the love, the re-  
spect, the admiration which I have for my  
father make it my duty and pleasure to ac-  
cept gladly any amiable offer. To it is  
therefore, we shall work together on some  
piece in five acts. To work with you, let me  
say, between us, will be no bad piece of busi-  
ness for me.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, Son.

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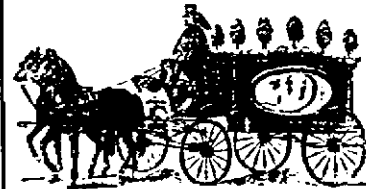
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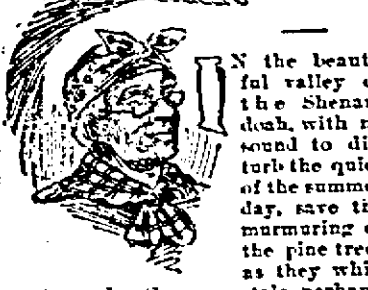


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# LAST OF THE VARDENS.



per to each other some tale, perhaps, of far other scenes than these, of days when the peaceful valley was such a scene of human strife that the birds and bees, and even the sweet wild roses that thrived there in unmoistened possession, disappeared, to return in after years and find a picture of utter desolation. To be sure, the soil had been enriched by the blue blood of the south, commingled with that of the brave boys in blue, as they fell together, fighting, each for a cause which each thought right; but the record of the brave deeds of those who perished then lives in history.

It was while journeying for a short time in the mountains overlooking the Shenandoah valley that I came across one of those living relics. She was only a poor old negro woman, who had been a slave, and who, even after a quarter of a century of freedom, had almost failed to realize that she was free. There was nothing particular to recommend her to one's notice or call attention to her forlorn situation. She had been left all alone in the world—in her own words: "The last of the Vardens," and, judging from the grand air with which she announced the fact, would have scorned the idea that she needed sympathy or pity, as she stood amid the ruins of what had been a grand old southern home before the war—the home of the Vardens.

All that remained of the house, two tumbling chimneys, was overgrown by some kind of vine, which gave a sort of picturesque beauty to the forsaken scene. A little to the left and just in sight of where the house had been was an inclosure, in the center of which stood a tall monument surrounded by smaller gravestones, marking the last resting place of the Vardens, who seemed to have turned their back upon their earthly possessions and laid their joys all away beneath the shadow of the great monument, leaving but one poor, crooked, feeble remnant of their departed greatness to occupy the rest of the estate and keep their memory green in her faithful old heart.

It was a warm day in June that I stood within the gates of Rocky Mead, as the place was called, and listened to a part of the family history of its former owner from the lips of old Juliette, who invited me to a seat under a large tree, then seating herself near by, after apologizing for sitting in the presence of a white lady, she said: "I'm puffed up to see white folks cep'n de common trash walk down in de valley. De fambly is all dade cep'n de Campbellses. Dey place is res' to us. Our fambly was de res' in Furginia." As she said this she straightened herself as much as age and rheumatism would permit. "But," she continued, sadly, "dey's all gone; all but me. I licks down at de ole quarters, do da is'n much left, oney one cabin, dat's mo'n big enuff to me, mo'n times; but wen I gits de ralley in legs an' han's, den de worl ain't big enuff. But I has to stay an' look after de place, kase I've de las' one left of de fambly, an' wen I meets ole Marse Richard in de nex' worl he's bound to ax me bote de ole place. Fes thing he gwine say: 'Juliette, you allus would be de las' one, but I reckon we's all together now, an' we unite in prayer.' Jes, as he uster ebery erenit, Marse Richard was a mitey good man. Ole miss, she de boss. She uster say nobody eber gwine conker her, an' shore ruff, nobody nebber did. She done all de conkerin'. It was all long o' her dat my Miss Mary was forced to marry Marse Campbell's son, an' den all de trouble come.

"My marster hab two sons, Marse Dick an' Marse Robert. Dey jine de army one mornin' an' Miss Mary tease de life nearly outen me to go wid her down de valley whar de fightin' was gwine on. She say she jis waster see der las' ob Dick an' Bob. All de time I know she was dyin' to see Cap'n Hunter, kase she dade in lub wid him, an' me an' Cap'n Hunter's boy, 'Long Jim,' was co'le too. But we all knowed ole miss don't her min' on Miss Mary marryin' Marse Will Campbell. He war orful rich, but he war ugly as Satan—an' dat's a fact. Miss Mary, so sweet lookin' dat all de young men in leb wid her an' the dide care for none ob 'em, only Cap'n Hunter, an' she say she gwine marry Jack Hunter or nobody. Ole miss say de Hunters dide'n' blong to de fust fambly an' ef Cap'n Hunter 'tempted pay 'tention to any chile ob her'n she 'posed to interfere. So come we das'n' let her know at Cap'n Hunter were down dar in de cave under de hill wid 'Long Jim' waitin' for me to fetch him a letter from Miss Mary, jes' if he didn't know she gwine to break her neck 'most to see hisself. Cap'n Hunter war de grades' lovin' man I eber sot my eyes on. He eyes fairly dance when he saw us bote comin' an' he jes' tuk Miss Mary up in her arms and hole on to her and promise never let her go no more.

"But she blash all o'er her face and he say Jim to take de horse down to de stream and cool him off; so we tuk de horse up in de woods back ob de cave and de him to a tree, whiles me and Jim sot down on de grass. Bimeby we heard a big rumblin' soon' lef chunder and saw de smoke in de valley and Cap'n Hunter comin' runnin' todes us wid Miss Mary lookin' like a ghost. Cap'n Hunter kias her lan' and squeez-

it tight, and say: 'Good-by, little sweetheart,' and she say: 'Good-by, Jack.' Den he jump on his horse an' rode away down into the noise and smoke. Miss Mary watch him till he all gone. Den I mines her dat ef ole miss fin' us out she gwine mek trouble for us. So we come back to de house. Aunt Maria met us at de do and say: 'Dey's company in de parlor.' De minister an' ole Marse Campbell wid his son and ole miss, dressed up wid white lace cap on. Ole Marse Richard away at de wah. Miss Mary say she want be by herself, en ef anybody ax for her Ise to say she have a headache, kase she wouldn't see de Campbellses den. But, honer, ole miss didn't ax me nuthin'. She jes' walk right in an' say: 'Put Miss Mary's bes' dress on her, Juliette.'

"Den she tole Miss Mary soupn' bote Ole Marse Campbell gwine tek all de fan an' de house, kase Marse Richard owe him so much money, an' den she an' marster have no home in dey ole age, an' it break her father's heart ef he eber come back and de place gon' out de fambly, an' she say ef she love her father she gwine come right down an' get married to Marse Will. Miss Mary lub her father mo'n anything, an' ole miss talk an' talk, and Miss Mary keep her eyes on de big diamond ring dat Cap'n Hunter giv' her in de mornin', whiles de tears rollin' down her cheeks an' she ax dey no other way, an' her mother say dat wen she marry Marse Will he gwine mek' her present ob de notes wid Marse Richard's name on 'em. Den de Campbellses place be jined to ourn, an' it be de biggest 'state in de county. An' she tell her how lek her father git shot in de wah an' bring home an' dey is'n no home to come to, so dat settle it. Miss Mary sot orful still for a minute lek she thinkin', an' den she say: 'Ise ready for my father's sake, jes' for him.' She wouldn't put on no other dress; but she say: Wait for me here Juliette, an' she walk down in de parlor an' I went down and peep from a crack in de do. Miss Mary hol her lek han' behin' her an' Marse Will put de ring on her right han'. She never look up once, an' when Ole Marse Campbell giv' her de notes wot Marse Richard wrote to him bote de lan' she han' it to ole miss. Den Miss Mary ax 'em all leave her alone for one hour, an' she come up to her room. In cose Ise waitin' for her. She lock de

do' and say: 'Juliette, be quick as you kin and hepe me put on dat grey suit ob Brier Rob's. I ax her wot she gwine do. She say: 'Don't ax any questions. Ise gatter hurry, so I hep her dress. We bote so nervous dat we got de close on backwards. She cryin' kase she feared de Campbellses would come to fetch her fore she got de things on. But dey didn't, an' when she all drest in Marse Robert's school uniform she took jes' like he did de last time he wore 'em. Den she say to me: 'Ise nebber comin' back no mo'. I wants to go to tell father dat I sole my han' to Will Campbell, whiles my heart and soul already belong to Jack Hunter.'

"Den she put her arms roun' my neck an' cry lek a baby, an' we bote creep down de back stairs and out froo de kitchen do', an' she say good-by to me, an' tole me to go back to de room an' wait till her mother come there to git her. Ise so shart I couldn't think. Presently I heard ole miss callin': 'Miss Mary, come down.' I jes' keep still as de grate, till ole miss open de do, an' says: 'Whar Miss Mary? I ax I said: 'I dunno.' Den she kase de true outen me, but I mix it all up, so dey couldn't understand. Fes I say she go up de hill, wen dey say ef she tuk de road to de right han' or de left, I say she went down todes de river, an' all de time Miss Mary gainin' on 'em. Whiles we all talkin' one ob de Miller boys come in and say dat ole Marse done been killed. Ole miss turn white as a sheet and pear like she gwine ter fall, an' I feel so lonesome dat I sot down in de do' and eried.

"Jes' as de sun war settin' I look down de road an' see Long Jim runnin' todes de house. I ax him ef he got any news ob my Miss Mary, an' he say Cap'n Hunter shot right froo de bress, an' jes' as he fall Miss Mary run cryin' to him dat she, his little sweetheart, an' beg him to don't die. He know her do she got on boy's close, an' he smile at her till he dade. Jim drug de body onto de grass, an' Miss Mary march right up to de front. Treckly she los' in de smoke ob de cannon, an' wen de smoke clear away, Jim he foun' her body all covered wid blood and dust, an' he lay her alongside de cap'n.

"Soon after dat in one ob de big battles Marse Dick and Marse Bob both killed. Nobody left but ole miss and me.

"Aunt Milly and Mary dus run away wid a nigger sojer from up norf, an' one night de house was set on fire and burn to de ground, wid all de out-houses. 'cep'n de cabin whar Ise libbed eber since ole miss she run out ob de house in her nightgown, an' got a fever and died at ole Marse Campbell's. Ise de only one ob de fambly dat's left.

"I is de las' ob de Vardens."—Washington Star

How Gen. Sherman Was Flooded Out by the Rebels.

Ingenuity was the characteristic that made Private Ed Grim the handy man of his company, that helped him to be always comfortable, often well fed and got him into more scrapes than any other private in Company K, of the One Hundred and Fifth, Ohio. That is saying a good deal, for Company K was the best band of foragers in Sherman's army, and of all that command they were the fittest, saniciest and most full of fight during the march to the sea. Ed was ragged and usually had enough for a good meal between marches, but despite his tatters he sighted after luxuries which for the most part were unattainable to private soldiers. It was this craving for something tasty that made him go out with two comrades on a secret foraging expedition one afternoon in Tennessee just as the army were going to encamp by a little creek. Sherman's headquarters were pitched on a little meadow by the river bank, on a beautiful green sward, when the three privates went up the creek to find something good to eat. They did not go far until a small pond was found, a sheet of water which looked as though it might be full of fish. It was artificially backed up for a mill dam by an embankment of woodwork kept in position by big logs. The three were in search of fish, and having cast their impoverished lines waited patiently for something to bite. But the fish were sly and had evidently no intention of becoming part of a hungry soldier's supper. Grim was in despair and his comrades swore as it is the immortal right of every private the world over to do on the least provocation.

## WAR REMINISCENCES.

### THE DRUM.

Rataplan! Rataplan! In the forefront of the van the leaded drum of the van kept up past test be ran To the little beatless drummer-boy's commanding rataplan. Rataplan! How old recollections come. At the beating of the drum. Of the battle's mad fantasia, the throbbing and the hum Of the rifles' rataplan In the forefront of the van. Where the drumstick was a bullet and the parchment was a man. Rataplan! —National Tribune

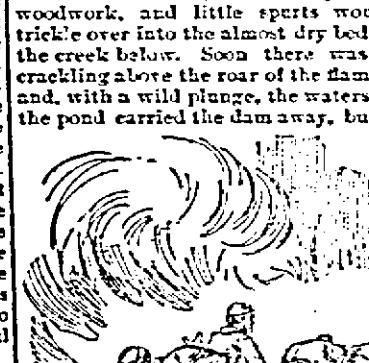
### FISH FOR SUPPER.

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Then, like a spark of genius, Grim a glorious idea, he thought, that would not only contribute fish to the supper of himself and his comrades, but supply something toothsome for all the sighing members of Company K. He confided his plans to his two friends, and all three set out to gather brushwood. This they piled against the wooden dam, and when enough had been gathered the fogots were lighted, and the three schemers sat down on the bank, lit their pipes and awaited results.

Their plan was to burn down the dam, let the water escape, and catch all the fish they could carry, as the rushing water left them high and dry in the lake bed, and that plan was carried out to the letter. When the big wooden supports were well eaten into by the fire the weight of water above the dam began to bulge the woodwork, and little specks would trick'le over into the almost dry bed of the creek below. Soon there was a crackling above the roar of the flames, and with a wild plunge, the waters of the pond carried the dam away, burst



into the river bed, overflowed the slight banks, and in one big wave went sweeping down the valley. Then the three comrades were in their glory. They jumped about in the mud, yelling like madmen, laughing, hallooing and screaming as they went after the wriggling and astonished fish.

It was near nightfall before the dam burst, and by that time the three Ohioan musketeers had loaded themselves up with the fresh provisions, which were still wriggling as if afraid of the campfires they could almost smell—darkness came over the camp in the valley. They hurried back to Company K with their precious load, and as the three figures were lost in the gloom toward camp an aide on horseback galloped up to the pond. He saw the burned and charred dam, still wet from the outpouring tide, and with a soldier's intuition knew that some reckless "bummer" from the camp had been there, guessed the object of the wrecking of the dam, and hurried back to report.

Meantime there was confusion, dampness and profanity at Headquarters. The tide let loose by Private Grim and his comrades had swept the meadow where Sherman's tent was pitched and had played havoc with the quarters of the general and his staff. When the aide made his report orders were sent through the various regiments to arrest any soldier caught with fish in his possession. The camp of the One Hundred and Fifth was smelling like a restaurant, for over every fire there was a fry of fish, but as an orderly would come up the men who were cooking fish in the lids of

their canteens would rush off into the darkness, and although the orderlies were busy till midnight, Gen. Sherman never found out who flooded his camp and so got fish for supper.—Mitsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

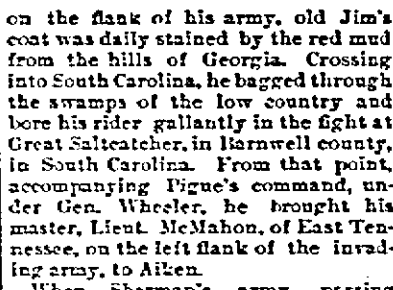
### A SOUTHERN WAR-HORSE.

An Equine Veteran of the Confederate Army.

Many of the annual visitors to Aiken have seen or heard of "old Jim," an old gray horse, better known to some as Wheeler. This old horse is owned by Mr. W. T. Williams, of Aiken. Old Jim is fourteen and a half hands high and weighs nine hundred pounds when in good health.

For thirty years he has done service on the plantation of Mr. Williams, his work being gradually lightened as infirmities have crept upon him. At the present time he has the run of the pasture and enjoys a well-earned rest. For ten years after the war he followed the fox hounds each winter.

Old Jim came from the mountains of East Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Atlanta. Falling back before Sherman's advance, or hanging



on the flank of his army, old Jim's coat was daily stained by the red mud from the hills of Georgia. Crossing into South Carolina, he bagged through the swamps of the low country and bore his rider gallantly in the fight at Great Saltcreech, in Barnwell county, in South Carolina. From that point, accompanying Pigue's command, under Gen. Wheeler, he brought his master, Lieut. McMahon, of East Tennessee, on the left flank of the invading army, to Aiken.

When Sherman's army, passing through Barnwell county, reached the line of the South Carolina railway, Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, made a bold dash westward for the purpose of destroying the cotton mills at Graniteville, five miles west of Aiken, and possibly the confederate powder mills in Augusta, Ga., thirteen miles further west of Graniteville. At Aiken they met with the forces of Gen. Wheeler and were repulsed after a sharp skirmish, and retired to the main body of the army. This fight determined the future fate of old Jim.

His rider, Lieut. McMahon, charged with him down a road, now South Boundary avenue, right in front of the house of Mr. Williams. They had hardly passed the front door when both horse and rider fell, the rider with a mortal wound in the breast and old Jim with a ball in his neck.

Lieut. McMahon was taken into the house of Mr. Williams, where he died in the dining-room a few hours later. The stain of his life-blood is still on the pine floor. Jim was condemned as worthless and ordered to be shot, but Mr. Williams begged for his life and nursed him back again to health and usefulness. From that day to this the old horse has never known a sick day, and the indications are that he will yet be able to show for several years the scars of battle and the brand "C. S." upon his shoulders.

Judges of horseflesh pronounced Jim seven years old when he fell into the hands of his present master, which makes him now thirty-six years old.—N. Y. World.

A New Story on Grant.

When Gen. Grant was in Japan the emperor invited the general to cross the imperial footbridge near the palace of Tokio, across which none but blood royal had ever trod. Gen. Grant accepted the invitation and walked across beside the mikado, until they reached the center of the bridge. Then he stopped, profoundly saluted the emperor, and said: "Your majesty, I have come so far to show you that I was not inaccessible to the honor you would do me, but I cannot violate your traditions. I let us return the way we came."

The perfect tact and courtesy of Gen. Grant on this occasion is very gratefully remembered by the nation which has the just distinction of being called the most polite people on earth. Americans visiting Japan are held in high favor, and are always treated with the greatest consideration. On the other hand, they greatly dislike the English. They are brutes and bull-dogs.—Detroit Tribune.

An Opinion.

## DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

Ginger Pudding: Half a pound of flour, a quarter of a pound of finely-chopped suet, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, two teaspoonsful of ginger. Mix all the ingredients together dry, put into a buttered basin and boil for three hours.—N. Y. Observer.

Grape-Jelly: This may be made from grapes of all degrees of ripeness, that from green grapes having a peculiarly fine flavor and color. Stew as for marmalade, pour off the juice, strain through a flannel cloth, not pressing or squeezing. Cook equal measures of sugar and juice together twenty minutes.—House Keeper.

Laked Peaches: Rub the peaches with a flannel cloth to remove the down, and place them in a small stone jar till it is about two-thirds filled. Pour on water enough to half fill the jar, and bake in a slow oven from one to three hours, according to the condition of the fruit. Before they are quite done pour over them a cupful of sugar dissolved in a little boiling water.—Good Housekeeping.

Sweet Pickle: One peck tomatoes, twelve onions, five peppers, one cup salt, slice and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the juice, then add two tablespoonsful horse-radish, two of cinnamon, two of cloves, two of mustard, one cup of sugar, one gallon of vinegar; boil tomatoes and vinegar one hour, then add spices, which should be tied in small bags. Keep the pickle in stone jars.—Prairie Farmer.

Most servants, and, indeed, too many housewives, burn a great deal too much fuel in cooking. It is simply waste to fill up the grate with coal and then punch and poke it till it nearly melts the top off the stove, only to go through the process again when it is all burned out. When the fire is burning a small shovelful at the time will keep the oven in prime condition and cook everything on top of the stove just as fast as though the vessels were dancing a jig from the intense heat.

Apple Snow: Strain two teaspoonsful of stewed sour apples, and when it is cold add one cupful of sugar (powdered) and the partially beaten whites of three eggs, and whip the mixture until light and stiff. Heat half a pint of milk boiling hot; beat the yolks of three eggs and three tablespoonsful of sugar together, stir them into the milk, remove immediately from the fire and flavor with vanilla. Heap the apples in the center of a serving dish, pour the sauce around it and serve cold.—Ohio Farmer.

Baked Tomatoes: Four boiling water over the tomatoes and let them stand five or ten minutes. Drain and peel. Arrange the tomatoes in a baking pan. Cut out the hard part from the stem end, and into each cavity put a piece of butter, season with pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of sugar, and if you like, a teaspoonful of onion juice and a teaspoonful of minced parsley. Sprinkle quite thickly with bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper, and put pieces of butter over the top. Bake in a slow oven two hours and a half. Lift the tomatoes carefully on a flat dish, pour the liquor in the pan about them and serve.—Boston Budget.

### PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Storm Doors and Weather Strips Should Be Put in Order.

Before the winter is fairly upon us, and while the warm autumn days are here, there are many small items about the house to be seen to. Among these is the weather stripping of doors and windows.

In a properly made house there should be no need of weather strips, but few houses are so thoroughly constructed that there is no cracks about the doors and windows, where the cold air can penetrate. On a breezy side of the house, exposed to the north or west, it is a good plan to have double windows, provided they are arranged so that they may be opened when necessary for ventilation. The double window that is put in so that it cannot be opened is certainly to be condemned.

The storm-door, which the wise householders use outside the regular entrance door, is also a great help toward keeping the house warm. These doors and the double windows are not a great expense, and are arranged so that they can be easily put in place or removed. They are not strictly needed except in extremely cold weather.

All weather stripping that prevents the opening of the windows is to be condemned. The simplest weather stripping, with a rubber edge, costs but a few cents a foot, and can be put in place by a person with only a slight knowledge of carpentry. The neatest weather stripping is painted or finished in pine or hardwood to match the other work of the room.—N. Y. Tribune.

### Winter Hats.

Among the winter hats arriving are a lot of red, white, blue, green and butter-colored felts, made with a plain, rather stiff, round brim and pagoda-shape crown. These will have velvet birds, velvet wings and velvet plush flowers, most notably chrysantheums and daisies. Velvet roses and plush flowers are also seen. There are birds as natural as possible made of pressed velvet and also of plush. Some have wings of satin, where the feathers are closely imitated by cleverly arranged folds. This new departure ought to satisfy those who have made so much outcry about using real birds.

—N. Y. Recorder.

### About Crossing the Arms.

One careful mother teaches her children never to fold their arms across their chests. She says it must of necessity tend to contract what should, on the contrary, have everything done to broaden it. Instead of this common practice, she insists that the growing children shall, in standing, contract the habit of crossing the arms behind the back, alleging that as much good will come from this habit as harm from the other.—Philadelphia Press.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

—The deepest wounds are those inflicted by a friend.—Ran's Horn.

—It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praise.—Boyle.

—My errors, I hope, are only those of charity to mankind; and such as my own charity has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse.—Dryden.

—A Pleasant Prospect.—Young So-Hector.—Make yourself easy, my dear sir; the successful management of your case shall be the task of my life.—Ellegende Blatter.

—"If you loads up yoh intellect wit trash litteratur," said Uncle Eben, how's yoh gwine to hab room for de right kind? Food foh de min' am like food foh de body. De mos' unsatisfisntal kin' am fillin' est."—Washington Star.

## Hot Noons Chilly Nights

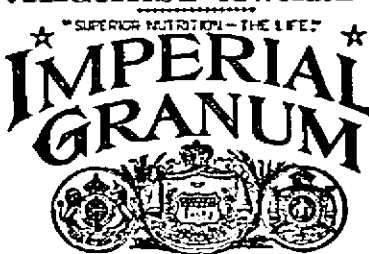
Of Fall present so many variations of temperature as to tax the strength and make a pathway for disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla will fortify the system against these dangers, by making pure, healthy blood.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"Sore came out on my limbs. I tried different medicines, but none helped me. At last my mother heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking part of a bottle the sores began to heal, and after a short time I was completely cured. We keep it in the house most of the time. As a blood purifier I know of nothing better." LEON S. JONES, Fairmont, Minn.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and made, perfect in proportion and appearance.

★ WORLD'S FAIR ★  
★ HIGHEST AWARD! ★  
★ SUPERIOR NUTRITION—THE LIFE ★



## THE GREAT MEDICAL FOOD

Has justly acquired the reputation of being The Savior for INVALIDS and The Aged.

AN INCOMPARABLE ALIMENT for the GROWTH and PROTECTION of INFANTS and CHILDREN

A superior nutritive in continued Fevers, And a reliable remedial agent in all gastric and enteric diseases; often in instances of convulsion over patients whose digestive organs were reduced to such a low and sensitive condition that the IMPERIAL GRANUM was the only nourishment the stomach would tolerate when LIFE seemed depending on its retention;—And as a FOOD it would be difficult to conceive of anything more palatable.

Sold by DRUGGISTS. Shipping Depot, JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York.

## YOUR WINTER CLOAK!

Here are three bargains representing hundreds of other of the same quality which we can do better for you. If you need a cloak we can surely please you.

**\$12.50** is our price for ladies' Fall and winter cloaks made of selected black, blue, green, or brown, with large revers, velvet collar, cuffs, and large sleeves; full lined and buttoned at \$12.50.

**\$15.00** is our price for ladies' all wool cloaks made of selected black, blue, green, or brown, with large revers, velvet collar, cuffs, and large sleeves; full lined and buttoned at \$15.00.

**\$33.00** is our price for ASTRACHAN cloaks made of selected black, blue, green, or brown, with large revers, velvet collar, cuffs, and large sleeves; full lined and buttoned at \$33.00.

The best plan is to write us and send you one of our cloaks for \$12.50, \$15.00, or \$33.00. We will send you a list of our cloaks and you can select the one you like best. We will send you a list of our cloaks and you can select the one you like best.

For any more information, send us a card, and we will send you a list of our cloaks. We will send you a list of our cloaks and you can select the one you like best.

## SEGELBAUM'S

Nicollet Ave. and Third St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mention this paper when writing.

SLIGHTS BOOTS FEED MILLS AND CUTTERS  
DEAN & CO.  
MINNEAPOLIS

## Business College

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The best in the cheapest. Cheap tuition means cheap instruction. Attend the best. We furnish students with books, stationery, and all the latest and most practical. Come law, arithmetic, grammar, correspondence, penmanship, shorthand, typewriting, and all the latest and most practical. Address A. L. ARCHIBALD, Principal.

## Young Men A Beautiful Solid Gold

AGENTS WANTED STEADY WORK, \$5.00 PER WEEK. Address: J. L. GREGG, Grand Rapids, Mich. or J. L. GREGG, 101 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## BUSINESS REVIEW.

### Dun and Bradstreet Report on the Commercial Outlook.

Features of Encouragement—Business, however, according to the former, has not yet answered expectations—The Future Record.

New York, Oct. 20.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Cotton below 5 cents and wheat below 15 cents—each lower than ever since present classifications were known, with exports of gold instead of products at such prices in October are the salient features of business this week. Distribution of goods to consumers goes on fairly, with sales at nearly all points in comparison with last year, but not yet at a rate to sustain the present volume of manufacturing production, so that prices weaken a little. The domestic trade represented by railroad earnings in October is 3.5 per cent less than last year, and 1.4 per cent less than in 1912. The percentage for the third week of October is 2.5 per cent, greater than last year, but 2.1 per cent less than in 1912. The daily average for the month is 3.6 per cent, larger than last year, but 2.1 per cent smaller than in 1912. With many features of encouragement, business has not yet answered expectations, and it is evident that the loss of jobs of the cotton crop and the unavailability of prices of other staples affect the buying power of millions.

**Wheat Prices.**  
—Wheat for October delivery fell to 54½ cents on Wednesday, and in spite of some recovery the average for October thus far is 2 cents below the lowest monthly average ever made, which was in September and was nearly 30 cents below the lowest prior to this year. The October average being 50 cents below that of October, 1911 or 1912.

**Corn declined** during the week, with receipts not a quarter of last year's, and exports not a tenth. For products were somewhat weaker, with a quarter lower. Cotton sold at 54½ cents on Wednesday, and with October's estimate that the world will consume 5,400,000 bales of American cotton, the stock of 2,900,000 bales is slight and the estimated yield of over 9,000,000 bales seems better.

**Wool Prices.**  
—Wool for October delivery fell to 54½ cents on Wednesday, and in spite of some recovery the average for October thus far is 2 cents below the lowest monthly average ever made, which was in September and was nearly 30 cents below the lowest prior to this year. The October average being 50 cents below that of October, 1911 or 1912.

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## PRISON FOR ALL.

A Gang of Anarchist Firebugs Sentenced in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—Friday night the verdict of the jury in the case of the gang of anarchist firebugs which has been on trial for ten days before Judge Brennan was announced. The following were found guilty of arson and their punishment fixed:

William Schaff, seven years; Gustave A. Nelson, five years; Carl Herlitz, three years; Josephine Herlitz, his wife, two years; Abram Nelson, wife of Gustave, two years; Abram Schaff, who was also indicted turned state's evidence.

Schaff was the leader of the gang, having come from New York, where he belonged to the notorious "Black Hand" society of anarchists and firebugs.

### STOLE MANY HORSES.

Leader of a Band of Thieves Captured—He Confesses.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 20.—Sheriff C. C. Post of Huron county, O., came here to secure a horse stolen from Amos Darling, of Huron county. The animal was sold to a man in Manhattan, 15 miles from Joliet. The thief is Fred Scott, now locked up in Joliet for stealing a horse and buggy in that city. Scott confessed. He has served three terms in the Ohio penitentiary and is now only 35 years old, but he is or was at the head of a gang whose operations extended over thousands of miles. In his confession Scott said the band had stolen nearly 100 horses in and near Chicago.

### DEED OF A CRAZY WOMAN.

Thought to Have Slain Her Husband—Both Burned with Their Home.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20.—The residence of Silas Jones, a farmer living near here, burned Saturday morning. The remains of Jones and his wife were found in the ruins. The condition of the two bodies, together with surrounding circumstances, now leads to the belief in the community where they lived that the burning of the house and the death of Jones and his wife were not accidental, but that Mrs. Jones, in an insane condition, murdered her husband and turned the house over to them.

### Mexican War Veteran Dead.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Capt. William H. Johns, a veteran of the Mexican war and a graduate of the West Point class of 1840 with Sherman and others, has died. He fought under Scott and Taylor in the most important battles of the Mexican war and later saw Indian service in the southwest. He came to Washington in 1861, and had lived here since then.

### Monument Unveiled.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—This place presented a gala appearance Friday in honor of the patriotic boys of 1776. The immediate cause of the brilliant display of bunting was the dedication of the revolutionary monument on the historic battle hill in Sleepy Hollow cemetery. United States marines and soldiers took part in the ceremony.

### Claims for Indian Depredations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—There are now pending before the United States court of claims about 10,000 claims arising from the depredations committed by the various Indian tribes on the property of the pioneer settlers of the west. The claims aggregate nearly \$11,000,000, and between 200 and 300 lawyers are engaged in pushing their litigation.

### Mrs. Dr. Paston Drops Dead.

New York, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Mary Paston, wife of Rev. Dr. John H. Paston, formerly pastor of the fashionable West Presbyterian church, Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, dropped dead Saturday in her home, No. 51 West Forty-sixth street. The doctors pronounce the cause of her death to be heart failure.

### Death of an Old Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—William Barnes, a clerk in the treasurer's office for thirty-five years, died Wednesday. Mr. Barnes has handled in his lifetime probably more money than any other man in the world. The greatest amount handled by him in any one day is stated at \$50,000,000.

### On an Errand of Death.

New York, Oct. 22.—Four sons of James Hunter are about to start for Montana to avenge the murder of a brother by desperadoes at Medicine Lodge.

### THE MARKETS.

	New York, Oct. 21	Chicago, Oct. 21
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	12 10	12 10
Sheep	12 10	12 10
Pigs	12 10	12 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 10	1 10
WHEAT—No. 3 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 4 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 5 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 6 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 7 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 8 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 9 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 10 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 11 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 12 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 13 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 14 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 15 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 16 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 17 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 18 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 19 Red	1 00	1 00
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WHEAT—No. 25 Red	1 00	1 00
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WHEAT—No. 82 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 83 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 84 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 85 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 86 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 87 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 88 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 89 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 90 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 91 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 92 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 93 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 94 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 95 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 96 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 97 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 98 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 99 Red	1 00	1 00
WHEAT—No. 100 Red	1 00	1 00

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

An Interesting Case.

Court Commissioner Hugh Ryan filed a decision in Milwaukee in an interesting case, that of Mary McKenna, a domestic, against John Mitchell, a pioneer saloonkeeper of that city. It was back wages, and by the decision Miss McKenna is awarded \$1,353.37. The suit was divided into two causes, one for \$3 a week as a servant from January, 1890, to January, 1892, and the other for wages as a nurse from 1892 to 1894 at \$10 a week. The commissioner allows only the claim for wages as a servant. Mitchell's defense was that he adopted Mary McKenna as a child from a charitable institution, clothed and educated her and also gave her many presents.

### Baptist Protest.

The Wisconsin Baptist association, in session at Janesville, demanded that the government cease aiding sectarian schools among the Indians. For several years the Baptists have refused such aid. In the last eight years, however, the government has put into the hands of other religious bodies \$4,500,000. This the Baptists declare is contrary to the constitution and provocative of religious controversy and political corruption.

### Oneida Indians Hold a Fair.

The Oneida Indians' Agricultural society's fair at Green Bay was a marked success. Among the special attractions was a genuine war dance by half a dozen young "bucks" arrayed in paint and feathers. This was the first agricultural fair ever given by Indians and they made a most creditable showing. The display of farm products, fruit and vegetables was fully equal to those exhibited by their white neighbors in that region.

### Milwaukee National Banks.

The statement of the five national banks in Milwaukee on October 2 shows loans and discounts amounting to \$13,517,597.73; lawful money reserve, \$2,740,554, of which \$1,879,030 was in gold; total resources, \$23,777,624.36; individual deposits, \$15,746,540.73; average reserve held, \$7.39 per cent, which is 12.39 per cent above the amount required by law.

### Brewers Must Abandon Union.

The four great breweries and two minor ones in La Crosse gave their employees notice that they must abandon the Brewers' union or be discharged. This action is taken on account of the boycott declared by the Grand Labor council against all La Crosse beer. The cause for this was a dispute with the cooper.

### The Tual Autumn Crop.

While Fred Rossow and Grant Welsh, two lads about 17 years of age, were in the woods hunting near Greenwood Rossow was mistaken for a deer by his companion, Welsh, and shot. The ball from a Winchester rifle shattered his left arm and entered his side. His recovery was extremely doubtful.

### They Love Their Homes.

Indian Agent Mercer and his clerks left Ashland for Grand Portage, Lake Superior, where they would distribute \$3,500 in cash to the Indians. These Portage Indians number about 100 families, and live on the most barren reservation in America, from which, however, no inducements can get them to move.

### Body of a Man Found.

The body of an unknown man was found by a boy of girls at North Milwaukee lying beside a buggy. His skull was fractured and he had a chest wound. There was an air of mystery about how the man met his death. It was believed he was murdered, but the police had no clue to the perpetrator.

### The Presbyterians.

The Presbyterian synod in session at Janesville elected Rev. W. E. Brown, D. D., of that city, synodical missionary for Wisconsin, and the present synod officers were elected for the year. The different reports show that in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont no Presbyterian schools exist.

### The News Condensed.

Joseph Delois, of Mishicot, was in jail at Milwaukee charged with forging postal money orders.

An explosion in the library block in Milwaukee caused a loss of \$10,000. The Milwaukee Internal revenue office discovered that a New York wholesaler was evading the new law requiring the stamping of playing cards, and the new cards were seized.

Sophomores beat freshmen in the annual fall field day games at the state university in Madison. N. S. Hopkins ran a mile in 4 minutes and 23 seconds, a new university record.

At Juneau Judge Sloan upheld the lease of the Horicon marsh by the Horicon and Ionia shooting clubs.

James Crowley, a veteran of the soldiers' home in Milwaukee, was stabbed and killed by an unknown man.

Arthur Phillips, 23 years old, accidentally shot off his right arm at the shoulder at Shell Lake, death resulting ten hours later.

A suit was filed in the United States circuit court at Madison to test Secretary Hoke Smith's decision in the Ashland county land cases, involving, besides the title to land, about \$50,000 worth of standing pine.

City Attorney Hamilton, of Milwaukee, says that the city has no right to own and operate street railroads.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Temple Emanuel congregation in Milwaukee was celebrated.

The old Rock county poorhouse and insane asylum at Johnstown was burned. Loss, \$10,000.

Winnebago Indians were being enrolled at Black River Falls for the annual payment, and will get nearly \$20 each. There are 1,500 of them.

A new state normal school was dedicated at Stevens Point.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

### EVERYTHING TIED UP.

**Prophetic Words.**  
I love my country and my countrymen. I am an American and rejoice every day of my life that I am. I enjoy the general prosperity of my country and know that the workingmen of this land are the best fed and the best clothed of any laborers on the face of the earth. Many of them have homes of their own. They are surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. I shudder, however, at the thought that the time must come when all this will be changed, when the general prosperity of the country will be destroyed, when the great body of workingmen in this land who are now so prosperous, will hear their wives and children cry for bread; that the day must come when the great factories and manufactories of this land will shut down, and there will be the silence of the tomb; and the reason why it must be so is this: The great Southern wing of the Democratic party are determined to establish the doctrine of free trade in this land. They will be assisted by their Northern allies. The fight is now on. There is a great body of visionary, but educated men, who are employed day by day in writing free trade essays and arguments in favor of that doctrine, which find their way into every Democratic newspaper in the land. The great body of our people have never experienced themselves the sufferings which always result when the protective principles are laid aside. Poisoned and excited by the wild statements of these writers and the demagogic appeals of Democratic speakers, the result will be that in the very near future these forces which are now working will be strong enough to defeat at the polls the party advocating the doctrine of protection. It must inevitably follow that uncertainty and doubt will ensue. The business men of the country, fearing the destruction, will decline to engage in business; consequently mills will be shut down and the workingmen will be thrown out of employment. The people will then see, as we have never seen before, that they cannot be prosperous and have work while this principle is threatened. In the midst of this suffering they will learn that the only way they can be prosperous and happy is to vote for the party that will build up the industries by which they have gained a livelihood, because they can see clearly that when a manufactory is shut down there is no demand for the thing which they have to sell, and that is their labor.—James G. Blaine, in speech made Oct. 1890.

Register Tuesday in the ward where you vote.  
The Eagle River Democrat wants the New North to say why. H. C. C. Yawkey is a good man, that stories are afloat of how he oppressed somebody. That's an easy one. It is simply because some few Democrats who see defeat staring their party in the face, realize that their only hopes lie in misrepresenting Republican candidates, and in trying to get laboring men to vote against their own interests by going against some one whom these Democrats say is not friendly to labor. It is a case of Milwaukee Journal in a small way, that's all. While we are speaking of stories it might do to just refer to this "rumor" campaign which a number of the faithful, and we don't mean to leave the Eagle River Democrat out of that list, are making against Mr. Yawkey. As a matter of fact, C. C. Yawkey is a man who deals fairly with everyone. He employs upwards of 200 men, pays every cent he agrees to, pays all men in his employ, woods crew and all, once a month with cash. He never beats anyone out of what is coming to them and no man is more ready to do favors than he. But that cuts no figure apparently this year. He is running for office on the Republican ticket and the men who pride themselves on being able to fool workingmen every two years, are very busy telling around that Yawkey is not friendly to labor and deciding on how he will vote on various measures when elected. One of these stories was of how he had misused a man now at work at McNaughton. Mr. Yawkey went there to see the man last week, but the fellow apparently didn't remember any interview with him. He flew, and under the circumstances we admire his judgment. Yawkey had misused him. When the fellow was caught stealing at Hazelhurst and admitted having done it for months and Yawkey let him off without punishment on account of his family, of course no one can blame the man for going to the next town and starting a rumor mill as soon as his benefactor was up for office.  
But this has had year to fool workingmen. They are as smart as the wise ones who are busy telling them to give the Democratic ticket another vote, and in the light of their past two years' experience, the effect will be small.  
Register Tuesday in the ward where you vote.

Grover and clover will soon be over.  
Knight and Vilas in chains—If we can't steal all the place in northern Wisconsin, nobody shall.  
Wisconsin will send nine Republican congressmen to Washington for the next session, unless all signs fail.  
Democratic soup is being followed by Democratic campaign froth. There is nothing like a variety in one's diet.  
A return to Republican rule means a return to good times. A continuation of Democratic rule means more of what we are now enduring.  
The Milwaukee Journal must be running short of campaign material, or possibly the liar editor was sick. Anyway last Tuesday's leading editorial was in defense of the kissing habit.  
Congressman Lynch spoke at Hurley Monday night and from reports of railroad men who were there he was asked some hard questions by some of the miners who voted for him two years ago.  
The Madison Democrat calls the Milwaukee Journal Boss Wall's Sandbagging organ. The Democrat and the Journal are both Democrat papers. But the Madison Democrat is correct. The Milwaukee Journal can connect more lies in any given length of time, than any paper in the state.  
It is getting almost time for Democratic campaign roofrack factory to begin turning out a grist. We will see them in a few days, but voters know that this year the only hope of Democratic success lies in deceiving people on the real questions of the campaign.  
The business men of Nebraska have formed an organization in the interests of a revival of business and have issued an address to the people of the state pleading with them in the interests of the welfare of all to preserve the state from Populist control, and uphold and preserve the reputation and financial credit of the state.  
A man who persistently votes against the plain interests of his constituents, to take money out of their pockets by lowering the prices of the products they have to sell, is not entitled to their confidence. This is precisely what Congressman Lynch has done. It is not in the interest of the people of this district that he be re-elected.

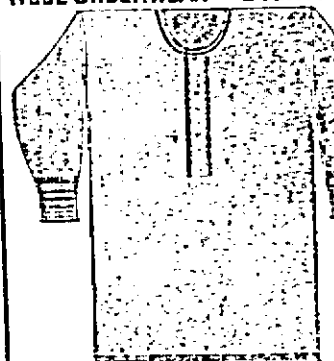
C. C. Yawkey pays his men who work in the woods every month in cash. If all firms engaged in lumbering would do the same, men engaged in the business that Banker McKenzie is, would make a good deal less money and the workingmen would have more. There are never any "April times" or any other time checks given by Yawkey. He pays the cash.  
Oneida county people need not go away from home to learn of how Maj. Upham, the Republican candidate for Governor, treats his employees. Several of our respected citizens have lived there and know all about it. A few of those men are Dr. F. L. Hinman, who formerly ran a store in Marshfield, M. Douglass and Al Dunn, book-keeper for the Bill River Lumber Co., Mike Short, foreman for Brown Bros., Joe Crowe, Hank Boyer and plenty of others. Ask them what they think and know of Upham's treatment of his employees.  
There is no medicine so often needed in every home and so admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Hardly a week passes but some member of the family has need of it. A toothache or headache may be cured by it. A touch of rheumatism or neuralgia quieted. The severe pain of a burn or scald promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which insures a cure in about one-third of the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate treatment before the parts become swollen, which can only be done when Pain Balm is kept on hand. A sore throat may be cured before it becomes serious. A troublesome corn may be removed by applying it twice a day for a week or two. A lame back may be cured and several days of valuable time saved or a pain in the side or chest relieved without paying a doctor bill. Procure a 50-cent bottle at once and you will never regret it. For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

Upstairs in Doc. McIndoe block, corner of Brown and Davenport St. Suits pressed on short notice.  
Register Tuesday in the ward where you vote.  
Mrs. Anna Walker, practical midwife, Anderson street, directly back of Shuman's Clothing Store. \$20.00  
Turn out to the parade to-morrow night.  
Turn out to the parade to-morrow night.  
The many friends of Carl Krueger will be pleased to learn that he has decided to return to Rhinelander. He has purchased Kaler's photograph gallery.  
Turn out to the parade to-morrow night.  
Send in your old overcoat and winter suits and have them dyed, cleaned and repaired and made to look like new. Ladies wear also colored and cleaned.  
AMEL LINDBERGH, Rhinelander, Wis.  
Turn out to the parade to-morrow night.  
"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of." Says Mrs. Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., inspecting Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale at Palace Drug Store.  
Turn out to the parade to-morrow night.  
For Sale at Retail.  
No. four and six barrels. No. two and one-half dimension. Lath and shingles.  
STEVENS LUMBER CO.  
Dry Wood.  
Shingle Wood, \$1.00 per load. Slabs and edgings \$1.25 per load. Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kinkaid. Leave orders at Stevens & Son's mill office.  
Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.  
It is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.  
To Homeowners.  
For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or overworked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.  
Horses For Sale.—Twenty teams of horses weighing 2000 pounds to 3000 pounds. Prices and terms favorable. These horses are all at work and will be in prime condition for logging. We have also forty Percheron mares full blood and registered. They are in foal by Mr. A. Bros, a coal black stallion weighing 2000 pounds. This stallion took first premium at the world's fair in Chicago, and all breeders of heavy horses will remember him as the finest piece of horse flesh ever imported to this country.  
THE MINNESOTA PERCHERON HORSE COMPANY. Address, PALME LUMBER CO., Oshkosh, Wis.

**FAREWELL.**  
Farewell. We two shall still meet day by day.  
Live side by side.  
Each one of us will heartily respond to heart.  
Two stranger hearts can drift above one tide.  
Two branches on one stem grow green apart.  
Farewell, I say.  
Farewell. Chance travelers, as the path they tread.  
Change words and smiles  
And share their travelers' fortunes friend with friend.  
And yet are foreign in their thoughts the while.  
Farewell, I say.  
Farewell. Ever the bitter asphodel  
Outlives love's rose.  
The fruit and blossom of the dead for us.  
Ah, answer me, should this late love be the  
Tale together and to be remembered that?  
But not farewell.  
—Augusta Webster.  
**BESSEMER ON BESSEMER STEEL.**  
Marvelous Quickness in Converting Cast Iron Into the Hardened Metal.  
In The Engineering Review Sir Henry Bessemer has an article on the steel industry which bears his name. He reminds us that a third of a century ago Sheffield steel made from the rusty bar iron of Sweden realized from £50 to £60 a ton. Now, by the Bessemer process, steel of excellent quality can be made direct from crude pig iron at a cost ridiculously small compared with former prices and in quantities which the old steel workers never dreamed of dealing with at one operation.  
In lieu of the slow and expensive process of converting wrought iron bars into crude or blister steel by 10 days' exposure at a very high temperature to the action of carbon, cast iron worth only £5 a ton is, Sir Henry says, converted into Bessemer cast steel in 20 minutes wholly without skilled manipulation or the employment of fuel, and while still maintaining its initial heat it can at once be rolled into railway bars or other required forms.  
The article gives a vivid picture of all that has been brought about by this revolution in a manufacture in which up to our own time there had been no change since blades of matchless temper were wrought in the forges of Damascus and Toledo. Steel is now adapted to a thousand purposes of which our ancestors had no conception.  
By way of giving some idea of the

enormous production of Bessemer steel now, Sir Henry asks us to imagine a wall 5 feet in thickness and 20 feet high, like a gigantic armor plate formed into a circle and made to surround London. The inclosure so made would extend to Watford on the north side, to Croydon on the south, to Woolwich on the east and to Richmond on the west. It would contain an area of 795 square miles, and this great wall of London, weighing 10,500,000 tons, would just be equal to one year's production of Bessemer steel.  
**Truancy and Wit.**  
"A curious thing about political oratory and wit is the side light I got upon one aspect of it years ago in Buffalo." Thus Mr. Cleveland is quoted by a listener. "One morning a quaint looking old chap came into my office and said that he had read in the newspapers that I was to speak at a mass meeting the following night and wanted to know if it were true. When I told him that it was so, he revealed to me a new method of gaining oratorical distinction. He volunteered to interrupt my speech at stated intervals with a remark that should be agreed upon between us. To this suggestion I was to retort wittily, and thus, as the old fellow pointed out, I would acquire a reputation as a witty speaker.  
"My first impression was that he was amusing himself at my expense, but he repeated to me several things I could reply to wittily and wanted me to pay him roundly for helping me to a reputation. But I told him I was indifferent to that kind of fame, and he went away disappointed. Not very long after that I was seated on a stage listening to a speaker, when he should arise in the audience but my quaint visitor and I went out one of the very things he wanted me to pay him for interrupting me with. The orator answered him with the same retort that I was offered the privilege of making, and the audience exploded into laughter, and I heartily joined in, but my amusement had not the same foundation, I fancy, as that of the rest of the laughers. And during the rest of the evening the old fellow made an occasional interruption from different parts of the house, and the reports were of the same manufactured sort. I am a trifle skeptical now on the subject of witty retorts."—Cincinnati Commercial.  
**Collecting Astor House Rents.**  
Possibly it is not generally known that the Astor House block has two owners, whose relations are strained, to say the least—John Jacob Astor and William Waldorf Astor. Although the rule of the hotel itself is necessarily paid in a single check, that of the stores and offices at one end of the building is collected by the representative of one Astor, while the revenue from the other end is garnered by the representative of the other.—National Hotel Reporter.

**"STALEY'S WESTERN MADE"**  
WOOL UNDERWEAR & OVERSHIRTS



**A. G. STALEY MFG. CO.**  
FACTORY SOUTH BEND — IND.

**SPAFFORD & COLE**  
are the only people in Rhinelander who sell  
**Staley's**  
**Celebrated**  
**Australian**  
**Wool**  
**Underwear**  
**and**  
**Overshirts.**

There is Nothing on the Market like it.

Buy once and you will use no other,  
**SPAFFORD & COLE.**

**Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?**

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?  
If you are, you should be identified with  
**THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.**  
135 W. 23d St., New York.  
Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

**ATTORNEYS.**  
**ALBAN & BARNES,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Office over Spafford & Cole's.  
**MILLER & MCCORMICK,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Office over First National Bank.  
**L. J. BILLINGS,**  
Attorney & Counselor.  
Rhinelander, Wis.  
**DILLETT & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law.  
Office over Davenport Street.  
Rhinelander, Wis.  
**PAUL BROWNE,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Collections a Specialty.  
Rhinelander, Wis.  
**A. W. SHELTON,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Special attention paid to homestead law and estates.  
Rhinelander, Wis.  
**FINANCIAL.**  
**MERCHANTS STATE BANK,**  
Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$15,000.  
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.  
Brown Street.  
**FIRST NATIONAL BANK,**  
of Rhinelander.  
Capital and Surplus \$80,000.  
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.  
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street.  
**PHYSICIANS.**  
**T. B. MCINDOE,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Office Corner Brown and Davenport Streets.  
**H. C. KEITH,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Office in Brown's Block.  
Rhinelander, Wis.  
**F. L. HINMAN,**  
Physician & Surgeon.  
Office in Andrew & Hinman's drug store.  
Night calls from residence, N. W. Corner Court House Square.  
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

**Summons.**  
**STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.**  
JAMES JONES, Plaintiff.  
VS.  
JOHN JONES, Defendant.  
**THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—TO THE SAID DEFENDANT:**  
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action. In the Court aforesaid and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.  
JAMES J. McCORMICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.  
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.  
**Notice of Assignment.**  
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, 1891, F. Martin, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, made and executed to the undersigned a voluntary assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, and that every creditor of the said assignor is required to file, within three months with the undersigned assignee, whose postoffice address is Rhinelander, Wisconsin, or with E. C. Vessey, clerk of the circuit court for the county of Oneida, Wisconsin, an affidavit setting forth the name, residence and postoffice address of such creditor, the nature, consideration and amount of the debt claimed by him, over and above all other claims upon said debtor, a list of all his creditors.  
Dated Oct. 5, 1891.  
HARRIS H. FITE, Assignee.  
**ONEIDA COUNTY, Wis., in Justice Court**  
To R. E. Root:  
You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishment have been issued against you and your property, garnished to satisfy the demand of N. J. Gurney, amounting to \$70.00. Now unless you shall appear before E. J. Dillett, a justice of the peace in and for said county, at his office in the city of Rhinelander on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property to pay the debt.  
Dated this 24th day of Sept. A. D. 1901.  
N. J. GURNEY, Plt.  
**Summons.**  
**CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.**  
BROWN BROTHERS LUMBER CO., a corporation, Plaintiff.  
VS.  
ADELIA VESSEY, GID YOUNG and S. W. LAWRENCE, Defendants.  
**THE STATE OF WISCONSIN—TO THE SAID DEFENDANTS:**  
You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you. If you have any claim in the nature of a set-off or counterclaim against the plaintiff, you must set it forth in your answer to the complaint.  
Dated this 24th day of Sept. A. D. 1901.  
ALBAN & BARNES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.  
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis.  
Oct. 11—Nov. 12.

**New Meat Market!**  
Having purchased the business and fixtures of the firm of Hunt Bros. I am in the business of selling all kind

**Meats and Provisions.**  
Fish, Poultry, Etc.  
I ask a share of the public patronage and guarantee my best efforts to give you good honest weight of the best meats I can buy at market figures. Should be pleased to see you at the shop. Corner Davenport and Stevens streets.  
Very truly,  
E. C. VESSEY.

**J. B. SCHELL,**  
**Merchant Tailor!**  
Brown Street, Rhinelander.  
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

**JOHN E. JACKSON**  
**Sanitary Plumber**  
I am fully prepared to do all kinds of Plumbing—Steam and Hot Water Heating, Etc.  
**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**  
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished on Plumbing in all its Branches.  
Agent for the Leading Steam and Hot Water Heaters.  
Office on Stevens Street opposite Fuller House.